

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Wednesday, cloudy and rainy. Temp. 4-12 (44-53). Thursday, showers and wind. LONDON: Wednesday, showers. Temp. 10-14 (50-57). Thursday, similar. CHAMPEL: Very rough. Temp. 10-14 (50-57). Friday, similar. 14 (57-71). NEW YORK: Wednesday, cloudy. Temp. 4-12 (44-53). Thursday, similar. Temp. 4-12 (44-53). Friday, similar. Temp. 4-12 (44-53). ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

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Established 1887

Algeria	2.75	Algeria	2.75	Algeria	2.75
Argentina	1.25	Argentina	1.25	Argentina	1.25
Australia	1.25	Australia	1.25	Australia	1.25
Belgium	1.25	Belgium	1.25	Belgium	1.25
Canada	1.25	Canada	1.25	Canada	1.25
Denmark	1.25	Denmark	1.25	Denmark	1.25
France	1.25	France	1.25	France	1.25
Germany	1.25	Germany	1.25	Germany	1.25
Greece	1.25	Greece	1.25	Greece	1.25
India	1.25	India	1.25	India	1.25
Italy	1.25	Italy	1.25	Italy	1.25
Japan	1.25	Japan	1.25	Japan	1.25
Netherlands	1.25	Netherlands	1.25	Netherlands	1.25
Norway	1.25	Norway	1.25	Norway	1.25
Portugal	1.25	Portugal	1.25	Portugal	1.25
Spain	1.25	Spain	1.25	Spain	1.25
Sweden	1.25	Sweden	1.25	Sweden	1.25
Switzerland	1.25	Switzerland	1.25	Switzerland	1.25
Turkey	1.25	Turkey	1.25	Turkey	1.25
U.S.	1.25	U.S.	1.25	U.S.	1.25
U.K.	1.25	U.K.	1.25	U.K.	1.25
Yugoslavia	1.25	Yugoslavia	1.25	Yugoslavia	1.25



Rhodesian soldiers flee as fuel drums floating on oily water explode Monday at a Salisbury fuel dump attacked by black

nationalist guerrillas. The soldiers had built sandbag embankments to contain the spreading oil. No one was injured.

Destroy 11 Tanks in Heavy Blow to Economy

Nkomo Rebels Blast Rhodesia Refinery

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Dec. 12 (UPI) — Guerrillas last night blew up an oil-refining complex in the greatest blow that they have dealt Rhodesia's economy in the six-year guerrilla war, authorities said today.

In Lusaka, Zambia, Joshua Nkomo's Zimbabwe African Peoples Union claimed responsibility for the attack that sparked the explosion and fire. Rhodesian military sources said that they believe the claim.

The fire continued to burn out of control and firefighters pumped water on the few storage tanks still standing. Fire officials said that at least 11 tanks and fuel valued at more than \$3 million had been destroyed. Government sources close to the energy sector put the loss at \$10.3 million. There were no injuries or deaths reported.

No Increased Rationing
Gasoline is rationed in Rhodesia, and motorists began lining up today at Salisbury gas stations. The government moved to forestall a panic, saying in a statement: "There will be no petrol shortage as a result of last night's fire. . . . It will not be necessary to reduce petrol rations for private motorists or business users. . . . It is hoped there will be little or no interruption of normal supplies to the public."

Rhodesia depends entirely on South Africa for its fuel supplies, which are delivered by road and rail, despite international trade sanctions.

British Petroleum acknowledged

Oct. 22 that it participated in sanctions-busting with Shell, Mobil, Caltex (Texaco) and Total by funneling oil to Rhodesia through South Africa until Sept. 15. The international firms have maintained that they have no control over the South African corporations that ship oil off fuel imports, mainly from Iran, to Rhodesia.

The fire started in the Shell-British Petroleum section of a complex, that also provides fuel-storage facilities for Caltex, Mobil and Total, according to the Salisbury Fire Department.

To End 'Gossip Mongering'

Botha Vows Clampdown On Press in South Africa

By John F. Burns

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 12 (NYT) — Prime Minister Pieter Botha, his government's credibility damaged by a political scandal uncovered largely by the anti-government press, has declared that "gossip mongering" will be curbed by legislation next year.

Mr. Botha said yesterday that the legislation would have the effect of forcing newspapers to disclose their sources to the courts. The intention would be to end unattributed "gossip," which he said had masqueraded as fact during investigations into the scandal.

He gave no details, but his statement left no doubt that the press bill would go beyond the dozens of existing statutes that restrict press freedom.

Reporters already can be forced to disclose their sources in matters involving possible criminal charges.

The new legislation is expected to enable the government to demand the names of sources of any story, whether it bears on a criminal case or not.

Opposition leaders predicted that the legislation would prevent newspapers from again uncovering government irregularities on the scale revealed in recent months. They also expect an attempt to restrict reporting on apartheid. "It would be an unprecedented curb on investigative reporting in South Africa," said Brian Barnford, a leader of the Progressive-Federal Party, the official opposition grouping.

Mr. Botha did not say so, but the unattributed allegations that appeared to be upmost in his mind was the suggestion that the government was in some way involved in the scandal.

Office buildings nearby were evacuated, and scores of residents fled from the nearby black township of Harari, even though they were not threatened by the fire.

Military sources said that the explosion appears to have been started by one or more armor-piercing rockets, probably an RPG-7 (rocket-propelled grenade).

Because of the sophisticated nature of the attack, the sources suspected at once that it was the work of the Zimbabwe Peoples Revolutionary Army, the military arm of Mr. Nkomo's faction of the Patriotic Front, which he controls with Mozambique-based Robert Mugabe.

Rhodesian authorities contend (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Carter Cites 'Good Progress' Toward a SALT Accord

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (IHT) — President Carter today reported "good progress" in Strategic Arms Limitation Talks with the Soviet Union, but said that some items still must be resolved before a new treaty can be signed.

But in a televised news conference, Mr. Carter cooled reports of a possible summit meeting with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev as early as next month to sign a SALT-2 accord.

"If the Soviets are adequately forthcoming, we will have an agreement without further delay," the president said. "If they are not forthcoming, then we will continue to negotiate."

"I think that as we approach a time when we are sure that items have been resolved that are still under negotiation, at that time we will have a summit meeting."

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko are to meet in Geneva Dec. 21-22 in an attempt to complete a basic agreement on a new treaty, the State Department announced today.

In his press conference, Mr. Carter reinforced his previous criticism at the failure of Israel and Egypt to agree thus far on a peace

treaty but said that he had no present plans to bring the two leaders of those nations together at another summit unless "all else fails."

He again called on both sides to reach an agreement by Sunday, the target date "established by Israel and Egypt in the most solemn commitment" at Camp David in September, and said that if they did not do so it would call into question their commitment to carry out any treaty they do agree on.

"I consider the deadline date to be quite important," the president said. "If the Egyptians and the Israelis cannot keep a commitment on a three-month conclusion of a peace treaty when they themselves are the only two nations involved

— our serving as a mediator — then I think it would be very difficult for them to expect the terms of the treaty they are negotiating to be carried out with assurance."

'Minor' Differences

He said the differences separating the two "are minor, certainly compared to the resolution of major differences in the past."

Mr. Carter said that Secretary Vance, who has been meeting with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat this week before visiting top Israeli leaders in an effort to narrow the gap, has reported "good progress" in his Cairo meetings.

"I believe that President Sadat has reaffirmed his intention, his

commitment to Secretary Vance to conclude the negotiations without further delay," the president said. "My hope is, and my expectation is, the Israelis will have the same resolution."

On other topics, Mr. Carter:

• Urged the oil-producing countries not to increase the price of oil when they convene in Abu Dhabi on Dec. 16. But he said that if they must raise petroleum prices he hoped the increase would be "minimal."

The OPEC countries are expected to raise oil prices at their meeting, the question being by how much, Mr. Carter said that the United States had tried to persuade (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Vance, Sadat Again Discuss Formula

CAIRO, Dec. 12 (UPI) — U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, who reported "good progress" in his efforts to wrap up an Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, resumed negotiations today with President Anwar Sadat on resolving two outstanding issues.

Members of the U.S. delegation at the funeral in Jerusalem of former Israeli Prime Minister Golda Meir said that Mr. Vance's proposal would involve concessions by both sides.

Mr. Vance, who arrived here from Jerusalem after paying his last respects to Mrs. Meir, met for 75 minutes with Premier Mustapha Khalil and other members of the Egyptian negotiating team in the stalled Washington talks. They included Defense Minister Lt. Gen. Kamal Hassan Ali and acting Foreign Minister Boutros Ghali.

Then the Egyptian and U.S. delegations drove in the Nile-side Barages resthouse, about 15 miles north of Cairo, for the meeting with Mr. Sadat, the third between Mr. Vance and the Egyptian leader in three days.

Following their second meeting yesterday, Mr. Vance said "good progress" was made on the two key treaty issues: the Egyptian demand (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

for an increase in aid from the EEC Fund for Development of Poor Regions. Mr. Andreotti never put a specific price on the increased aid that Rome wanted but the amount would be substantial.

Change in Subsidy Sought
From Germany, the Italians wanted support for a change in the EEC agriculture subsidy program, which effectively rewards farmers in the richer northern countries more than Italian growers.

The EEC commissioners, the executive branch of the Common Market, have determined not to increase farm price supports next year and to consider a revision in the system. Backing from Mr. Schmidt would make such a program more likely to succeed since German farmers have been among those more richly rewarded by the present system. Norway's decision to leave the snake, which is now composed only of Germany, Denmark, Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands, was seen as a tactical move by Premier Odvar Nordli. Since two of Norway's major trading partners, Sweden and Britain, are outside the snake and EMS, Oslo felt at a competitive disadvantage. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 9)

In Surprise Move

Italy Decides to Join EEC Money System

By Murray Seeger

BRUSSELS, Dec. 12 — After a few days of intensive, secret diplomatic contacts, the government of Italy announced today that it will join the European Monetary System when it starts to function next year.

The surprise announcement by Premier Giulio Andreotti occurred a week after he had told his partners in the European Economic Community that Italy could not join the system under the economic conditions proposed. In the ensuing days, according to EEC sources, Mr. Andreotti had private conversations with the chief sponsors of the system, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany and President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France, and apparently received reassurance on financial issues important to the Italian government.

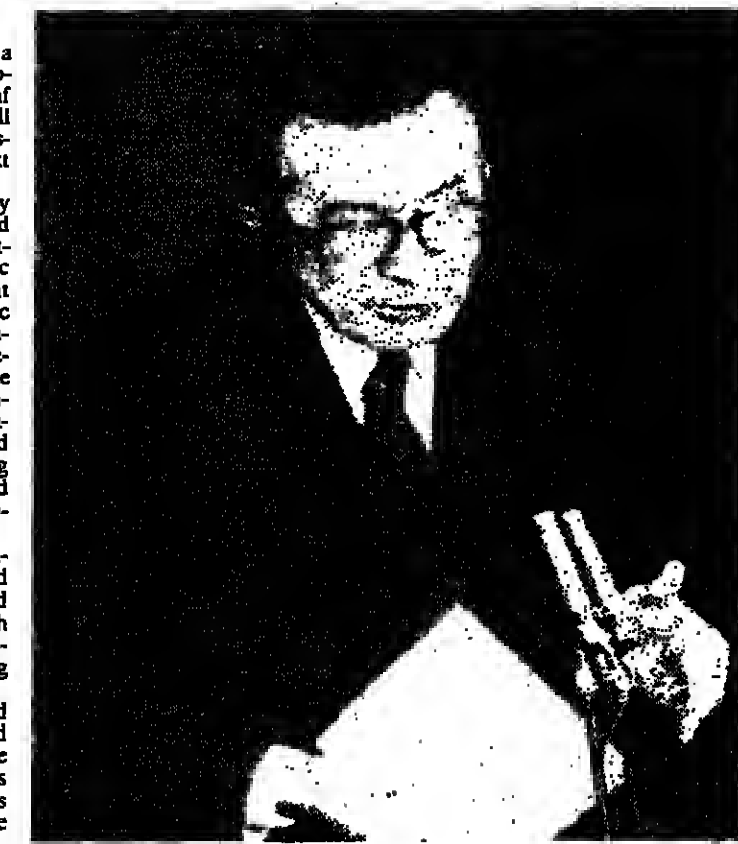
The announcement in Rome increased the chances that Ireland also would change its position and decide to join the EMS along with six other Common Market countries, leaving only Britain among the members on the outside.

Premier John Lynch of Ireland said that his government would make a final decision before the meeting of EEC finance ministers here next week, when final details of the system are expected to be announced.

Change by Britain Unlikely

Britain was the only member that had made a firm decision not to join the EMS from the beginning and any change in its position is not expected until after a parliamentary election next year.

Mr. Andreotti's statement over-



Giulio Andreotti announces Italy's decision to join EMS.

shadowed an earlier statement in Oslo that Norway, which is not an EEC member, had decided against joining the EMS at its inception and was also dropping out of the European Currency Association

known as the snake, which forms the foundation of the EMS. "Italy's participation in the EMS is coherent with the government's undertaking to re-establish our economy, reducing inflation and

increasing the rate of economic growth," Mr. Andreotti told his Chamber of Deputies. "If we do not join immediately, our very will to achieve these objectives could be put in doubt with serious consequences."

Italy's decision last week to withhold its approval for participating in the EMS had been a surprise. According to Italian sources, the primary reason that Mr. Andreotti balked at the Brussels meeting of the Council of Europe, which included the nine EEC heads of government, was because France refused to approve a big shift in regional development funds to Italy and Ireland.

Those two countries insisted that they could not afford to subject themselves to the economic discipline of the EMS without more financial aid from the EEC.

Special Italian Provision

Under the proposed rules for the EMS, member countries will maintain the value of their currencies within an agreed percentage of a central value for all currencies. The Italians had won a special provision that the lira would be allowed to fluctuate about 6 percent compared with 2.25 percent for the other currencies.

Some Italian experts have asserted that, with inflation in that country running at an annual rate of 12 percent, Rome should first stabilize its economy, before entering the EMS. Mr. Andreotti and his Cabinet apparently accepted the opposite advice: that Italy could enter the EMS and use the required currency rules to impose strong restraints on the economy.

In addition, informed EEC sources suggested that Mr. Andreotti may have received from Paris and Bonn individual assurances of future economic aid that the German and French leaders were unwilling to guarantee at the Brussels summit conference.

From France, Mr. Andreotti needed assurance of future support for an increase in aid from the EEC Fund for Development of Poor Regions. Mr. Andreotti never put a specific price on the increased aid that Rome wanted but the amount would be substantial.

Change in Subsidy Sought
From Germany, the Italians wanted support for a change in the EEC agriculture subsidy program, which effectively rewards farmers in the richer northern countries more than Italian growers.

The EEC commissioners, the executive branch of the Common Market, have determined not to increase farm price supports next year and to consider a revision in the system. Backing from Mr. Schmidt would make such a program more likely to succeed since German farmers have been among those more richly rewarded by the present system. Norway's decision to leave the snake, which is now composed only of Germany, Denmark, Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands, was seen as a tactical move by Premier Odvar Nordli. Since two of Norway's major trading partners, Sweden and Britain, are outside the snake and EMS, Oslo felt at a competitive disadvantage. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 9)

Casualty Figures Disputed

Bloody Clashes Reported In Iranian City of Isfahan

TEHRAN, Dec. 12 (UPI) — bloody clashes erupted today between government troops and anti-shah demonstrators in the ancient Iranian capital of Isfahan, and rioting plunged to a new low of 25 million barrels as oil workers continued their strike.

Diplomatic sources said that troops had opened fire on rioting demonstrators from helicopters over the city. A government spokesman firmly denied the report.

"It is absolutely ridiculous, utter nonsense," the official said. "Similar clashes were reported in the provincial towns of Tabriz, Isfahan, Shiraz and Ahwaz where troops reportedly killed eight demonstrators."

No reliable casualty figures were available for the rioting in Isfahan, he government said that 9 had been killed and 35 dead and hundreds wounded.

"There are at least 200 wounded in hospital alone," said an official at the opposition National Front.

No casualties were reported among the 8,000 Americans who remained in the city, 414 kilometers south of Tehran.

But an official at the Tehran headquarters of the Bell Helicopter Co. said the constant violence was beginning to take its toll.

"I had two men call me early this morning and say they had had enough and want to go home," said the Bell official, responsible for the 1,800 employees and their 1,100 dependents in Isfahan.

[Oil industry sources said that the Ashura period had exacerbated the nine-day-old oil workers' strike and that production was down to 1.3 million barrels daily, compared to 6 million normally, the Associated Press reported.]

[AP quoted a source as saying that he expected production to remain at the 1.3-million-barrel level until the weekend. The strike is costing the government \$60 million a day in lost exports.]

Witnesses said the Isfahan violence began last night after nearly 1 million people marched through the city in an anti-shah protest



Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, head of the Moslem religious movement opposing the shah's reign in Iran, walks in front of a banner put up by the ayatollah's followers at Neauphle-le-Chateau near Paris. It reads "Death Is Better Than Humiliation."

city. Diplomats said that the military was firmly in control by late afternoon and had blocked all access to the town.

The diplomats said that troops had begun breaking windows in stores displaying the photo of the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the exiled leader of the Moslem opposition movement.

Opposition sources claimed that troops were grabbing people off the streets, ordering them to shout "long live the shah" and beating them if they refused.

The opposition also said that the army had trucked in hundreds of pro-shah farmers to battle the anti-shah demonstrators.

Party Days Are Over

Hostility Is Increasing For U.S. Workers in Iran

By William Branigan

ISFAHAN, Iran, Dec. 12 (WP) — Two years ago, business was booming in the bars, clubs, discos and fast-food spots that had appeared here to accommodate the huge influx of Americans.

Now, most of these places are closed because customers have disappeared, authorities have cracked down, employees have gone on strike and angry Iranians have begun firebombing U.S. property.

The Americans, who were once so conspicuous on the streets of Isfahan, are making themselves scarce these days, keeping a low profile in a society that has largely turned against them.

This was especially true on Sunday, when an estimated 100,000 demonstrators filed through the center of the city in a procession several miles long to show their opposition to the regime of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi. The march, called by Iran's religious and political opposition to coincide with similar demonstrations elsewhere in the country, was peaceful, although the atmosphere was generally tense.

The few Westerners who ventured outdoors became subject to sullen stares and shouts of "Yonky go home" whether they were Americans or not. The majority of Isfahanis, who number more than a million, do not hate Americans. But the segment that does is big enough to make Westerners here uncomfortable.

The hostility stems in large part from the heretofore unremitting U.S. support for the shah, which in the explosive climate has stirred the traditional xenophobia of many Isfahanis. But the Americans of Isfahan have done much to bring this ill will upon themselves.

Public drunkenness, barroom brawls, loud parties, gambling, drug abuse, prostitution — these have been some of the complaints of local Iranians about the behavior of Americans here.

"It's like Sodom and Gomorrah down there," a U.S. official in Tehran said last year. At the time, Gen. Hassan Toufanian, the Iranian vice minister of war in charge of arms purchases, also was concerned. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

No Eulogies, No Salutes

Israel's Golda Meir Buried In Stark, Simple Service

By William Claiborne

JERUSALEM, Dec. 12 (WP) — Golda Meir, the once pre-eminent leader of the Jewish people and a moving force behind the creation of the state of Israel, was buried today as she had asked to be — simply, solemnly and without eulogies and official salutes.

A cold, penetrating rain fell over Mount Herzl as Mrs. Meir, who died Friday at 80, was lowered into a grave and Israel's chief army cantor chanted prayers asking God to put the dead at rest in heaven.

Several hundred relatives, friends, government officials and foreign dignitaries from around the world crowded the gravesite to observe the starkly simple and brief service.

Earlier, in the foyer of the Knesset, Israel's parliament, about 1,000

mourners attended a requiem service that was similarly brief and simple.

There, under Marc Chagall's imposing 24-foot-high mural depicting the tumultuous history of the Jewish people, Mrs. Meir lay in state in a plain coffin covered with the blue-and-white Israeli flag atop a black bier flanked by a military honor guard and two burning torches.

As the hundreds of mourners filed into the vast hall, two army chaplains softly recited psalms until the chief army chaplain, Brig. Gen. Gad Navon, opened the services with readings from the Book of Psalms.

Mrs. Meir's son, Menachem, recited Kaddish, the traditional Jewish prayer for the dead that glorifies God but does not mention the person who died. His voice broke with emotion as, reading in Aramaic, he concluded with the verse, "he who makes peace in heaven will make peace on Israel, Amen."

In the front row were members of the immediate family, President Yitzhak Navon, Prime Minister Menachem Begin, members of the Cabinet and leaders of the Knesset and other officials and members of the foreign delegations.

The largest delegation, from the United States, included Lillian Carter, the president's mother; Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, former Supreme Court Justice Arthur Goldberg, senators, representatives and governors and leaders of the U.S. Jewish community.

Following the symbolic tearing of clothing by close relatives, an ancient expression of bereavement, and readings from Mrs. Meir's writings by Israeli actress Ora Poria, six army lieutenant colonels carried the coffin outside the procession to Mount Herzl.

Sadat's Wife Barks At Israeli Presence
CAIRO, Dec. 12 (Reuters) — President Anwar Sadat's wife, Jehan, refused to address an international medical conference here when she heard that Israeli delegates were present, an official said today.

Mrs. Sadat's press secretary added that she gave a tea party for all the delegates except the Israelis. The conference last week was sponsored by an international medical organization to discuss pregnancy problems and European and Arab delegates were invited.

Vance Holds More Talks With Sadat on Two Issues

(Continued from Page 1)

for a timetable for Arab autonomy to the Jordan West Bank and Gaza Strip and Cairo's defense obligations to other Arab states.

A member of the U.S. delegation to Mrs. Meir's funeral, who has conferred twice in the last week with Mr. Vance, said that Egypt would accept the basic language of the present treaty, including Article 6, which gives the treaty precedence over other treaties that Egypt has signed.



Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Vance pay their respects at bier of Golda Meir. The U.S. Ambassador to Israel, Samuel Lewis, is at left.

Botha Vows Clampdown On Press in South Africa

(Continued from Page 1)

involved in a double murder last year. During an emergency parliamentary session late last week, several opposition politicians cited press reports that the killings of Robert Smit, a politician and financier, and of his wife, Cora, were linked to the scandal.

The new restrictions on the press apparently would be the only major legislative reform to emerge from the scandal. Apart from minor administrative changes, Mr. Botha has offered no reforms to curb practices under which top officials launched dozens of secret schemes to gain sympathy at home and abroad for South Africa's race policies.

Press revelations, confirmed by a judicial report last week, showed that at least \$73 million was spent in a five-year period on projects that sought to manipulate and deceive the public, principally through covert control of publications. At least \$37 million went to an ostensibly private newspaper in Johannesburg, the Citizen, which turned out to have been founded by the government as a means of propagating its race policies.

Details of another 137 projects

were withheld by the judicial commission on grounds of national security. But the picture it presented of some of the country's highest officials lying to Parliament, putting subordinates in fear for their lives and stealing from the secret funds has shaken the country, including many in the dominant minority of Dutch-descended Afrikaners.

A prominent Afrikaner, Johan Boshoff, until recently head of one of the three government universities for blacks, announced his resignation from the ruling National Party over the affair. "My sense of justice has been outraged," said Mr. Boshoff, who is a member of the Broederbond, a secret Afrikaner society that has great influence on the government.

At the end of the emergency parliamentary session, members of the ruling party gave the government a strong vote of confidence. Privately, however, many reported a groundswell of discontent among their constituents, who have given almost unquestioning support to the National Party during its 30 years in power.

Helen Suzman of the Progressive-Federal Party compared the activities of one of the officials involved in the scandal with the practices of Nazi Germany. Mrs. Suzman, who is a member of the opposition, said that the closing hours of the marathon debate with her singing references to Gen. Hendrik Van den Bergh, who was chief of the Bureau for State Security until two months ago.

"Gen. Van den Bergh is our very own Heinrich Himmler," she said, adding that the general was "the big black spider" at the center of a web of official deception.

Mr. Botha, who earlier had blamed the opposition and the press for damage done to the country by the scandal, responded with a 75-minute tirade in which he first raised the specter of the new press bill. He cited the speech of the opposition's Mr. Bamford, who had asked Mr. Botha's assurance that the murders of the Smit couple were not linked to the scandal.

Mr. Botha made no direct reference to the murders, which occurred in the Transvaal town of Springs where Mr. Smit was a government candidate in last year's general election. Newspaper reports, some of them citing police sources, have suggested that foreign assassins were brought into the country to stop Mr. Smit from revealing what he had learned of the scandal through his contacts in financial and political circles.

In a speech marking the 15th anniversary of Kenya's independence from Britain, Mr. Moi warned, however, that his government would not hesitate to take firm action against anyone who threatens the peace of the country.

Kenya's political prisoners — always a tiny number by most African standards — were mostly opposition politicians, some of whom had taken part in the formation of a party that was subsequently banned.

4 Drug Arrests in Rome
ROME, Dec. 12 (AP) — Four men were arrested today for smuggling heroin, hashish and marijuana in three unrelated searches of luggage at Leonardo da Vinci airport, airport police reported.

HARRY'S N.Y. BAR
Est. 1911
5 rue Daubou, PARIS
Falkentum Str. 9 Munich.

Carter Cites 'Good Progress' on SALT

(Continued from Page 1)

that it is in their own best interests to hold down oil prices and thus avoid aggravating inflation in the world, which could adversely affect the value of the dollar and thus OPEC dollar holdings.

• Said that the United States wants to have greater trade with China and the Soviet Union, but must weigh trading opportunities in light of statutory restraints on trade with countries "who are potential adversaries of ours" — he mentioned the Soviet Union — so as not to increase their military capabilities.

He said that there had been growing trade between the United States and both of the Communist giants. He predicted that if "in the future we have normal diplomatic relationships with China," trade would increase.

• Said that he was "pleased" with the results of U.S. efforts in the last year to try to bring about peaceful resolution of various international difficulties. He said that his own reputation and that of the United States "has been at stake" in these attempts, which he said included Nicaragua, Namibia, Cyprus, the Middle East and the Strategic Arms Control Talks with the Soviet Union.

He said that "steady progress" had been made in the last two years in the SALT discussions. "I can't recall any time when there was a retrogression or pause in the commitment to reach an agreement," he said.

On the possible summit meeting here with Mr. Brezhnev, Mr. Carter said: "I think that as we approach a time when we are sure that there have been no setbacks, we will have a summit meeting. And at that

summit meeting we will discuss not only concluding the SALT agreement officially, but also have a broad agenda of other items that are of mutual interest to us and the Soviet Union."

White House officials concede that they will have a major fight on their hands to win Senate ratification of a SALT treaty, which requires a two-thirds majority. The president has left the door open to

submitting all or part of a SALT accord as an executive agreement that requires majority approval, despite strong objections to such a parliamentary device lodged by Senate leaders of both parties.

Italy to Join Europe Monetary System

(Continued from Page 1)

advantage. Its membership in the EMS has tended to over-value the krona and make Norwegian export prices higher than competitors.

If the Norwegian krona is devalued in open market trading, Oslo may decide to enter the EMS at a lower rate than it would if it chose to enter now. Sweden is also

waiting for future developments before deciding to join the EMS.

© Los Angeles Times

Communists Still Opposed

From Wire Dispatches

ROME, Dec. 12 — Giorgio Napolitano, a senior Communist

'Clockwork' Robbery by 7 Nets

\$3 Million at Kennedy Airport

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 (NYT) — Seven masked men, brandishing shotguns and automatic pistols, drove up to a Lufthansa airlines cargo facility at Kennedy International Airport early yesterday, handcuffed nine employees and beat another, disconnected an alarm and made off with \$3 million in cash and jewelry worth possibly \$2 million.

They noted that the bandits were familiar with the layout of the cargo building, that they knew the exact location of a storage room where the currency was kept and that they had even addressed several of the Lufthansa employees by their first names.

"It went off like clockwork," said James Connolly, a spokesman for the police force of the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, which runs Kennedy Airport. "It was well-planned, well-organized and well-executed. They were so well-prepared that they had enough handcuffs for all the employees."

The currency that the robbers carried off was in U.S. dollars, deutsche marks and Spanish pesetas that arrived last Friday from West Germany. It was part of a \$5 million shipment from the Commerzbank of Frankfurt to the Chase Manhattan Bank in New York City.

But Chase officials said yesterday that only \$2 million of the shipment was delivered to them last week and they were puzzled why the rest of the money, \$3 million, was not also delivered.

Hostility to U.S. Workers Rises in Iran

(Continued from Page 1)

owned. He warned U.S. company officials that he did not want to see "Yankee Go Home" signs appear on the walls of Iranian cities.

Today his fear has come true.

Many Vietnam Veterans

Much of the problem is with employees of the biggest U.S. firms here: Bell Helicopter International, which has a contract to train Iranian servicemen to run the shah's helicopter fleet.

The initial scope of the program has increased so much that Bell has had to hire just about anyone it can find with experience in flying and maintaining combat helicopters. Usually that has meant chopper pilots and mechanics who served in Vietnam.

Most of Bell's 1,800 employees here are conscientious family men and stay out of trouble. But the behavior of others has been egregious enough to tar everyone.

"There are large numbers of two groups," a Western resident of Isfahan said. "A lot are Vietnam veterans whose only experience outside the country has been, as basically an occupation force, answerable to no one, and others are people who haven't been overseas before and just came for the money. Neither group can be expected to show a great deal of cultural sensitivity."

A Tehran diplomat said: "They're not exactly the cream of American society."

Holidays Abused

Since Bell arrived in 1973, many of the problems have occurred during Iranian religious holidays of mourning for martyrs of the Shiite Moslem faith.

Although Iranians view these as

bad occasions, many U.S. employees of Bell take advantage of any holiday. Drunken parties with stereo blaring have done little to endear U.S. values to the largely conservative and often devoutly religious local population.

Not have the bars and clubs that have been taken over by what an American calls "survivors of the Southeast Asia" floating crap game.

Several such hangouts feature Vietnamese bar girls, some of whom entered the country illegally via Pakistan, others being the wives or girlfriends of Bell employees who had served in Vietnam.

The exclusive nature of these places and the attitudes of some Americans precluded Iranians from being welcome.

In their heyday, up to 40 Vietnamese women were involved in prostitution here, according to some Americans. When local police finally cracked down, they confiscated a variety of gambling paraphernalia in addition to deporting some of the girls.

During the last two months, 47 cars of U.S. citizens have been firebombed by Isfahanis who have personal or political grudges against Americans, officials said.

The animosity has forced about

1,500 Americans to leave Isfahan since anti-government disturbances erupted here in August. And 1,500 who were supposed to come have decided not to. The U.S. population here, which was estimated at 12,000 this month, has dwindled to about 9,000.

Official U.S. evacuation plans have been updated because of the unrest. Contingencies cover everything from evacuation on normal commercial flights to an emergency airlift by U.S. Air Force transport planes.

"I don't think it will come to that," an American said. "But I wouldn't be surprised at a continuing reduction of the American presence here."

4 Letter Bombs

Hurt 5 in Ulster

BELFAST, Dec. 12 (AP) — Eleven letter bombs came through the Christmas mail today addressed to prison officers in Northern Ireland. There were four explosions, with five persons hurt.

Suspicious recipients spotted seven of the letter bombs before they were opened and called police and troops to defuse them. Immediately after the first explosion, which inflicted deep cuts on the face of the 36-year-old wife of a prison officer at their home in North Belfast, police flashed warnings to the public through local radio stations.

But the warnings came too late for a postman in East Belfast — a parcel he was carrying exploded and badly injured his left hand. Later, the Provisional wing of the IRA claimed responsibility for the bombs in a note to local newspapers.

The strike was the worst since Sept. 3, when Mr. Nkomo's rebel shot down an Air Rhodesia Viscount aircraft carrying 36 persons and massacred 10 of the survivors. Rhodesia later imposed martial law on 75 percent of the country.

The fuel-depot blaze coincided with Rhodesian air raids yesterday into neighboring Mozambique, where the military said its plane destroyed guerrilla ammunition dumps.

Socialists Abstain

On Move to Oust Lisbon Cabinet

LISBON, Dec. 12 (UPI) — The Socialist Party today guaranteed the survival of the nation's fourth government in two years by deciding to abstain in a parliamentary vote on the nonpartisan Cabinet program.

A Socialist deputy declared that the party's parliamentary group had opted for "a large majority" to ignore Communist pleas for rejection of the government.

He said earlier by former Premier Mario Soares as "the most constructive" of 10 since the 1974 revolution.

The Communists, which called independent Premier Carlos Mota Pinto's Cabinet of technocrats "reactionary," yesterday presented a rejection motion.

But, without the support of the Socialists' 102 deputies, voting of the motion was reduced to a tally.

A rejection motion needs an absolute majority, 132 votes in the 263-member parliament, and the 4 Communist deputies have from only six allies. The only Marxist Parliament and 3 Socialist rebels

Russians Plan To End Whaling In Next 5 Years

LA JOLLA, Calif., Dec. 12 (UPI) — The Soviet Union plans to end its commercial whaling operation within the next five years, the chief Soviet delegate to a scientific meeting of the International Whaling Commission has told the Los Angeles Times.

The Russians, who along with the Japanese are responsible for the largest share of the whale catch each year, will first eliminate their whaling activity in the North Pacific and then in the Antarctic. Vicheslav Zemsky, chief of the three-member Soviet scientific delegation, said the Russians have set no definite timetable within the five-year period, however, Mr. Zemsky said.

Under an international system of quotas, the Russians have been reducing the size of their annual catch. Mr. Zemsky estimated that the Soviet fleet took about 3,000 Minke whales and a somewhat smaller number of sperm whales this year. The Russians have allowed the size of their whaling fleet to drop by almost half over the last several years, he added.

Scientists are meeting here to assess the status of the North Pacific sperm whale. The scientists are expected to recommend a quota for the 1979 catch of sperm whales in the North Pacific.

Dissidents Attack Cubans, Russians

PARIS, Dec. 12 (UPI) — Soviet and Cuban dissidents appealed jointly yesterday for an end to the Soviet-backed Cuban military presence in Africa.

In a joint declaration signed by mathematician Leonid Plyush, Vladimir Bukovsky and others, the dissidents said, "Against the will of the Cuban and the Soviet people, Fidel Castro's regime sends its armies to the African continent with one objective in mind: the extermination of African nationalists and Angolan guerrilla insurgents."

We demand the immediate withdrawal of the Cuban armies from Angola and Ethiopia and the end of the Soviet-Cuban military intervention in Africa."

In a separate document Cuban exiles, noting that Mr. Castro has agreed to free 500 political prisoners and relatives a month ago that the United States has agreed to accept 400 of them, petitioned France to accept the extra 100.

French Vote to Bar Use of EEC Funds

PARIS, Dec. 12 (Reuters) — Communists and right-wing Gaullists united yesterday to adopt a draft law in the National Assembly to ban the use of European Economic Community funds by French political parties to campaign for next June's first direct elections to the European Parliament.

The measure, proposed by the Gaullists, was adopted by 246 Communist and Gaullist votes to 124 votes by the UDF grouping in the government coalition. There were 115 abstentions by Socialists and the Radical Left. The measure would also ban the organization of a public relations agency with the use of community funds to wage an "information campaign" in the French media.

Dutch Request Ban on Menten

THE HAGUE, Dec. 12 (UPI) — The Netherlands has asked all countries concerned not to admit millionaire art collector Pieter Menten as long as the Dutch Supreme Court has not dealt with his release from jail last week as ordered by a district court. Foreign Minister Chris van der Knaap told the lower house of parliament today.

Menten, 79, was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment for war crimes in Poland, but the Supreme Court ordered a retrial on the ground that the lower court had not sufficiently investigated Menten's claim that he had been promised immunity from prosecution in 1957 by then Justice Minister Leonard Donkers.

Last week another district court upheld Menten's claim but the public prosecutor has appealed to the Supreme Court. Mr. van der Knaap said Menten would not get a passport but the government had no legal means to prevent him from going abroad.

Mobotu, Khaled Confer

JDDAH, Saudi Arabia, Dec. 12 (AP) — President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire conferred today in Riyadh with King Khalid of Saudi Arabia. Mr. Mobutu, on a five-day visit, is seeking to persuade the Saudi government and private investors to invest in development projects in Zaire.

CETTE ANNEE OFFREZ MISS WORTH

LES PARFUMS WORTH PARIS

Kenya Releases 16 Prisoners

NAIROBI, Kenya, Dec. 12 (UPI) — Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi announced today that he has released all 16 of the nation's political prisoners in a gesture to "unity and stability."

In a speech marking the 15th anniversary of Kenya's independence from Britain, Mr. Moi warned, however, that his government would not hesitate to take firm action against anyone who threatens the peace of the country.

Kenya's political prisoners — always a tiny number by most African standards — were mostly opposition politicians, some of whom had taken part in the formation of a party that was subsequently banned.

SWAPO Leader Assails Election

LUANDA, Angola, Dec. 12 (UPI) — Sam Nujoma, leader of the South-West Africa Peoples Organization (SWAPO), today accused South African troops of forcing Namibian voters at gunpoint to election polls and said he would intensify the guerrilla war.

Mr. Nujoma spoke at a 45-minute meeting with Western reporters accompanying U.S. Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D.

The guerrilla leader said that South Africa's claim of an 81-percent turnout during last week's elections for a constituent assembly in South-West Africa (Namibia) was "a lie."

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WINGED ICE-BREAKER — A single-engine Cessna aircraft remains partially submerged after breaking through the ice of a river in Ottawa while taking off. The pilot was not hurt.

In U.S. Job Action Programs

Agency Sets Guide to Avoid Bias Charges

By Grayson Mitchell
WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 — The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission yesterday issued guidelines to protect employers from reverse discrimination charges.

when they institute voluntary affirmative action programs for minority workers.

The guidelines sought to spur the hiring of women and racial minorities by spelling out the principles for employers to follow in design-

U.S. Scientists Surprised By Venus Probe Findings

By Thomas O'Toole

MOUNTAIN VIEW, Calif., Dec. 12 (WP) — The temperature of the upper atmosphere of Venus is warmer over its polar regions than it is over the planet's equator.

This fact was returned to earth Sunday by the Pioneer spacecraft orbiting Venus. It was one of at least three surprises revealed about the planet at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Ames Research Center, where the Pioneer mission to Venus is being directed.

The four probes that descended through the planet's atmosphere to the surface Saturday found the thick Venusian clouds rich in the rare gas argon, meaning Venus may still be as hot on the inside as it is on the outside.

That is because argon is a product of the decay of radioactive potassium in a planet's crust, and radioactive potassium is one of the minerals that produces a planet's interior heat.

More important, the probes found high concentrations of an isotope of the element known as argon 36, which is not a decay product of potassium but is one of the gases found in a planet's primordial atmosphere, as it would have existed more than 4 billion years ago.

Subjects of Speculation
"What we see on Venus is what we see in some meteorites but not on Earth or on Mars," Dr. Michael McElroy of Harvard University said. "The atmosphere of Venus contains as much argon 36 as you would expect from a planet's original atmosphere. Either Venus never lost its primordial atmosphere or it contained a lot more argon 36 than Earth or Mars did, and we don't know why."

Still circling the planet, where it will make measurements for a year, the Pioneer orbiter discovered that the temperature of the atmosphere 50 miles above the planet's poles was found to be 40 degrees below zero Fahrenheit, compared with an average of 80 degrees below zero above the equator at the same altitude.

The reason for this was a subject of intense speculation among the scientists on the Pioneer mission. The most-accepted speculation is that the lower atmosphere is so warm at the equator that it rises to greater heights than it does elsewhere on the planet and then cools abruptly on reaching those heights.

Supporting that speculation is the fact that the sun's heat generates higher winds in the upper atmosphere at the planet's equator. These winds produce their own cooling effect at a height of 50 miles.

"It could be that energy is transported into heat at the poles and transformed into motion at the equator," said Dr. Fredric Taylor of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, "but it's all speculation."

Assumption Challenged

Far more intriguing to the scientists was the finding that the Venusian atmosphere has 100 times more rare argon 36 than Earth and 10,000 times more than Mars.

Scientists long have assumed that earth, Venus and Mars were all created equally and that they are still similar in many respects. But if

Chinese Are Accused Of War Preparations

SOFIA, Dec. 12 (AP) — A world conference of 73 Communist and allied parties opened here today with a charge by Bulgarian President Todor Zhivkov that China was preparing war.

Mr. Zhivkov attacked unnamed parties for rejecting the ideological lead of the Soviet Union. The conference is described as an ideological meeting on "construction of Socialism and Communism."

ing programs that do not discriminate against others, especially white males.

Commission officials acknowledged that the ardor for voluntary programs among government and private employers has waned somewhat in the face of recent legal challenges to the affirmative action concept brought by white men who charged that they had been discriminated against in favor of women and members of minorities.

Fundamentally Unfair

"It is fundamentally unfair to put an employer or union in a position where he is at risk if he tries to bring himself into compliance and at risk if he does not," commission Chairman Eleanor Holmes Norton said.

"Neither Congress nor the courts could intend so irrational a result," she said at a press conference.

Mrs. Norton said that employers have a legal obligation to comply with equal employment opportunity laws voluntarily without waiting for enforcement action by the federal government or the courts.

In light of this, she said, the commission's new guidelines give employers "protection from liability" in instances where their voluntary affirmative action programs come under legal attack by those alleging reverse discrimination.

Need for Guidance

Mrs. Norton said that the Supreme Court's Bakke decision and another case the court agreed yesterday to decide showed the need for "government guidance."

The protection the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission offers employers will be in the form of a legal opinion designed to safeguard them in the event of a lawsuit. For employers who conform to the guidelines, the agency will make a "no reasonable cause" determination that would render a successful legal challenge of their programs extremely remote, commission sources said.

Los Angeles Times

In Assessing His Performance

Carter Cites Inflation as Biggest Failure

By Robert C. Siner

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (HT) — President Carter today expressed satisfaction with the accomplishments of his administration during the last year but emphasized that "great problems," especially inflation, still remain to be solved.

And in a strong statement of his goals for the coming year, the president declared: "I'm going to have an adequate defense, I'm going to meet our obligations to our allies around the world, I'm going to cut the budget deficit below \$30 billion and I'm going to do the best I can to meet the social needs of our nation. I'm committed to that and that's what I'm going to do."

During a wide-ranging morning press conference, Mr. Carter emphasized the support given his policies at the recently concluded Democratic Party midterm convention and downplayed differences between himself and Sen. Kennedy, D-Mass., and possible splits in the Democratic Party over expected cuts in social programs in the name of the fight against inflation.

The president cited the improvement in employment, including a 2-percent decrease in joblessness, the passage of energy legislation, "excellent progress" toward other social goals, the stabilization of the dollar, which he termed "surprisingly effective," and various successful U.S. initiatives in international affairs as some of the pluses of the last year.

Budget-Tightening Pledged

On the minus side, Mr. Carter said: "We have not successfully addressed the problem of inflation. He promised 'tightening of the budget in almost every aspect of American life,' but added that the final decisions on just what cuts would be made and where had not yet been taken.

Mr. Carter also said that he did not "personally favor" the use of organized consumer boycotts against companies that violate his anti-inflation price guidelines and that withholding revenue sharing funds from cities, states and localities whose elected officials raise their salaries above the 7-percent pay guide was illegal.

However, he said that the federal, state and local governments should be restrained by budgetary concerns from buying items from companies that violate the price guidelines.

Asked about reported differences between himself and Sen. Kennedy and about reported splits in the Democratic Party, Mr. Carter replied: "I don't consider there is a schism in the Democratic Party at all and as a general principle and almost entirely, Sen. Kennedy and I... have a good relationship and espouse the same ultimate goals."

He added that there were some differences on how to accomplish those goals but that this was only to be expected. He emphasized that these differences were "very minor."

The president cited the actions of the mid-term party conference, which endorsed his goals "either unanimously or with a 60-percent margin on the most controversial issues."

Mr. Carter said that even though he initially opposed the idea of the

midterm convention, he now felt that it was "very important for me as president... to have my successes and failures assessed objectively and openly by Democrats representing the grass roots of the nation."

He said that the midterm conference decision on health care, an area in which there are major differences between the administration and Sen. Kennedy, was compatible with the 1976 Democratic platform and that "I favor the commitment."

However, the president explained that while Sen. Kennedy favors introduction of a comprehensive plan, "I think it's better done step by step, recognizing the ultimate goal and moving as we can afford it."

In answer to questions on other issues, Mr. Carter said that:

- He supports revenue sharing at present levels but would change the law to provide more funds directly to cities and localities rather than to the states.
- He has decided whether or not to run for re-election but would not yet make his decision public.
- Decontrol of gasoline prices was being actively studied but that no decision had yet been made.

Quebec Leaders Weigh Close Ties With Ottawa

By Henry Giniger

OTTAWA, Dec. 12 (NYT) — Quebec's leaders appear to be contemplating a strong degree of economic, diplomatic and defense integration with the rest of Canada in the event that they achieve their goal of political sovereignty.

A working document circulating in the governing Parti Quebecois in preparation for a party convention next spring emphasizes common policies, services and organs shared between two politically equal associates. The document examines options open to an independent Quebec, but in a debate now being pursued on changes in the party's platform, the leadership appears to favor those solutions that keep Quebec closely associated with Canada and that have the effect of limiting the sovereignty of both parties for the common good.

Recently, Premier Rene Levesque created some confusion among his followers by declaring that sovereignty and association are indissolubly linked and must be pursued together. A favorable vote in a projected referendum would be interpreted as a mandate to negotiate on both goals simultaneously.

To some in the party, this is a step backward since independence has been considered a nonnegotiable goal that Quebec must decide alone. The party program now calls for a referendum solely on the sovereignty question, although it also talks of turning over some powers to an economic association.

Mr. Levesque has sought to calm fears in his party by emphasizing that voters would be asked to approve political sovereignty. At the same time, they would be voting for an association with Canada so that talks with Ottawa would have to establish which government powers would be transferred outright to Quebec and which turned over to common agencies.

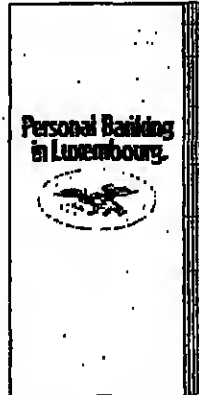
Incipient Revolt

Mr. Levesque recently beat back an incipient revolt in the party's national council among members who objected to watering down the platform simply to gain votes.

To win the referendum the party must gain support among a large number of undecided voters who are hesitant about abandoning the federal system which they fear may isolate Quebec. Vying for those voters are opposition federalist groups, such as the Liberal Party, which contend that Mr. Levesque's em-

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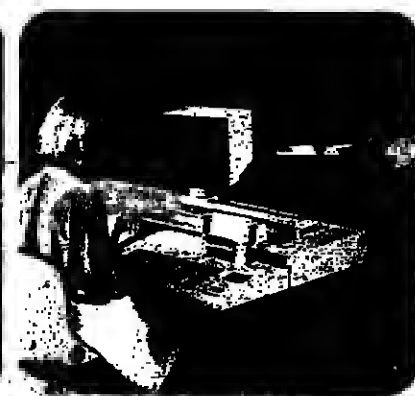
played on a screen. Press a key to insert, delete or move text elements. Press another key to print. You can even print a document while you type another.

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and line number. It even generates graphic material. Also automatically. This is one way Philips is creating tomorrow's office today. Here are some others.



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consort et Madame Edouard Feraud
et leurs enfants
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10/11/50

Was Defense Minister

China Exonerates Peng, Purged 1959

By Fox Butterfield
HONG KONG, Dec. 12 (NYT) — Peng Teh-huai, who commanded China's forces in the Korean War and was one of the Communist's greatest military figures before being purged in 1959, apparently has been rehabilitated.

Marshal Peng's exoneration marks another step in the downgrading of the legacy of Mao. Marshal Peng was ousted as defense minister and replaced by Lin Biao after a bitter argument with Mao over the excesses of the disastrous Great Leap Forward campaign and Mao's growing quarrel with the Soviet Union.

The disclosure about Marshal Peng was made a day after China posthumously resurrected another

senior Communist, Tao Chiu, who was the fourth-ranking member of the party hierarchy when he was purged as a rightist in 1967 during the Cultural Revolution.

The two rehabilitations evidently were decided on at a high-level party meeting in Peking that has been continuing since the middle of last month. Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, who was purged twice by Mao, had said last week that Marshal Peng and a number of other former leaders would be cleared.

At the same time, there was evidence yesterday that the outbreak of wall posters calling for greater democracy and attacking some senior officials — it began in Peking three weeks ago — had spread to other parts of China. Reports from

diplomats and journalists were that similar posters had been pasted up in Shanghai and the industrial city of Wuhan in central China.

A poster in Wuhan, signed by three workers in a steel mill, called for the creation of a nongovernmental organization to study the social sciences. The poster was highly unusual in China, where all study of history, politics, economics and law is under official control.

The poster writers appealed for young people with independent minds to contact them and join in a group that would study the social sciences and publish a monthly bulletin.

Novel Acceptable

The rehabilitation of Marshal Peng was disclosed yesterday in an article in the army newspaper, Chiehfang Chun Pao, which reported that a novel depicting him that had been banned for many years was acceptable again. The novel, "Defense of Yenan," deals with the battle for the Communists' headquarters in northwest China during the Civil War in the late 1940s.

The newspaper did not say whether Marshal Peng, who would be 80, is still alive; his death has been rumored.

Marshal Peng's revival is seen by analysts here as especially significant for his dismissal in 1959 cannot be explained away as a mistake caused by China's now-disgraced radicals, as have the purges of the Cultural Revolution.

A tough, impulsive, stubborn man from a peasant family in the same county of Hunan province that Mao came from, Marshal Peng led Red Army guerrillas in some of their earliest battles in 1928.

Poster Assails '67 Revolution

PEKING, Dec. 12 (Reuters) — A poster condemning China's Cultural Revolution has appeared on Peking's Hsi Tan Democracy Wall.

It said that the Cultural Revolution had confused the country, harmed education and reduced living standards. The economy did not develop and a number of prominent leaders were ousted, it said.

"Is the Cultural Revolution good or isn't it?" the writer asked. "Some say that it is. I deny this. It did not give the Chinese people any great benefits, it gave the Chinese people difficulties."

It was the first major political poster to appear since last Thursday that called on President Carter to examine human rights in China. That poster was quickly ripped down, replaced Sunday and torn down again.

Another poster advises writers to stay at home or to see a Japanese film about the life of a prostitute, a hit in Peking.

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2 Houses Burn In N.Y. Attack On Egypt Aide

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 (UPI) — Two houses in the Coney Island section of Brooklyn were doused with gasoline and set afire early today in an attack aimed at an Egyptian diplomat to the United Nations, police reported.

A group calling itself the New Jewish Defense League claimed responsibility for the attack on the home of Farouk Mansour. A telephone caller said: "The Egyptian dictator Sadat wants the Sinai in order to use it as a launching pad to exterminate Israel. Never again."

A police spokesman said, however, that the home of Mr. Mansour's next-door neighbors, an elderly Jewish couple, was more heavily damaged.

Last week, the same group claimed responsibility for firebombing the car of a Egyptian diplomat in the Riverdale section of the Bronx.



NATURAL HABITAT — While motorists may have been slipping and sliding and cursing the snow, polar bear at the Milwaukee County zoo appears to be enjoying the elements.

Effectiveness as Painkiller Studied

2 U.S. Cancer Centers to Test Heroin

By B.D. Cohen

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (WP) — The federal government has authorized the use of heroin as a painkiller in controlled studies of cancer patients at Georgetown University's Vincent T. Lombardi Cancer Research Center here and at a cancer center in New York.

The National Cancer Institute is supplying the narcotic and sponsoring the studies, which will compare the pain-deadening effects of heroin and morphine, the narcotic from which heroin was first derived in 1898.

Heroin, which has not been available legally for any purpose in the United States since 1956, is the drug most commonly associated with addiction and street crime. Heroin is used as a painkiller in Great Britain, particularly for patients suffering from advanced cancer. There has been much debate in recent years in the United States over proposals to allow the use of heroin for terminally ill cancer patients.

Dr. Franco Muggia, associate director for cancer therapy evaluation at the National Cancer Institute's division of cancer treatment, said it "might be that [the studies] couldn't have been done six or eight years ago, when the United States was in the midst of an urban crime wave thought by some to have been caused by an increasing number of heroin addicts."

The heroin for the tests is being manufactured by the National Cancer Institute from opium legally imported for medical use. Heroin is four to five times stronger than opium, but like opium is believed to have drawbacks as a painkiller. Among these are the fact that it can cause constipation and nausea, and patients can quickly require larger and larger doses to control pain.

"Georgetown wants to look directly at the effects on pain relief and other manifestations," Dr. Muggia said. "Whether there's better tolerance [than with morphine] in terms of intestinal problems, in terms of euphoria and in terms of depressant effect. It's being compared to morphine, which is considered one of the best analgesics [painkillers] in terms of severe pain."

Neither the patients in the Georgetown tests, who must be over 18 years of age and able to understand fully what they are getting involved in, nor the nurses will know whether morphine or heroin is being used. Nor will they know the doses.

The patients will be asked to describe the severity of their pain be-

fore being given the narcotic and then asked to reassess their pain at regular intervals after the injection.

Dr. Muggia said that Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center in New York has begun studying the pharmacological properties of heroin to determine how it differs from morphine.

Studies in Britain have shown heroin to be effective in controlling the pain of terminal cancer. According to Dr. Muggia, however, the British have not done comparative studies of the major narcotics.

Pain is one of the most devastating effects of some forms of cancer. It prevents patients who might otherwise be physically able to go

about their daily business from functioning on any but the most basic level.

In Britain, heroin is often used as an oral medication and is sometimes mixed with gin, tranquilizers and other painkillers.

Asked if heroin might not have the same deadening, incapacitating effect on cancer patients it has on addicts, Dr. Muggia said "that is probably a matter of dosage, and it's probably a matter of personality, environment and expectation."

He said the heroin in the Georgetown and Sloan-Kettering tests will be injected rather than given orally. The tests are expected to last about six months.

35 Nations Find No Agreement On How to Deal With Disputes

MONTREUX, Switzerland, Dec. 12 (Reuters) — A six-week conference called to draw up new ways of settling international disputes peacefully broke up yesterday without agreement. But delegates from 35 countries agreed to continue contacts and meet again — in the 1980s.

A final report adopted by diplomats and legal specialists from the United States, the Soviet Union, Canada and all European countries except Albania said the meeting heard diverging views and failed to reach a consensus on any specific aspect of procedures for settling disputes.

But the report recommended that a meeting in Madrid in 1980 of states that participated in the 1975 European Security Conference should consider the possibility of calling further meetings on dispute-settlement procedures.

The conference had before it three concepts of settlement procedures. A Swiss document, supported by neutral and nonaligned states, set out a detailed sequence of moves, including consultations, mediation and negotiations with arbitration as the last resort. An Eastern European project envisaged compulsory consultations, and a Western paper advocated conciliation, mediation and compulsory arbitration in certain spheres of international relations.

Obituaries

Ex-President Raul Lastiri, Juan Peron's Predecessor

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 12 (AP) — Raul Lastiri, 63, who served as Argentina's provisional president in the three turbulent months before the return to power of Juan Peron in 1973, died last night of cancer.

Mr. Lastiri had been under treatment since April last year, when he was transferred from jail to a hospital. A longtime Peronist, he and his wife Norma were among hundreds of party members and leaders arrested when the military overthrew President Isabel Peron in March, 1976.

Mr. Lastiri was provisional president from July 13 to Oct. 12, 1973, after President Hector Campora, now living in asylum at the Mexican Embassy here, resigned to let Gen. Peron start his return to power. Mr. Lastiri's service ended with the inauguration of Gen. Peron, who died in mid-1974 and was succeeded by his widow, the vice president.

Norma Lastiri — daughter of Jose Lopez Rega, Mrs. Peron's controversial aide and confidant — was released from jail last week after a court ruled that insufficient evidence had been presented to back up charges that she took part in theft of public funds during Peronist rule.

Vincent du Vigneaud

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 (AP) — Vincent du Vigneaud, 77, winner of the 1955 Nobel Prize in chemistry, died of a stroke yesterday at a hospital in White Plains, N.Y.

Mr. du Vigneaud obtained his doctorate in chemistry at the University of Rochester in 1927. He received the Nobel Prize for synthesis of the hormone oxytocin, a labor-inducing drug used by doctors for early termination of pregnancy.

He retired from college teaching in 1967 and took over direction of the Baker chemical laboratory at Cornell University.

Francesco Castellano

NAPLES, Dec. 12 (AP) — Brain surgeon Francesco Castellano, 62, died of a heart attack today as he was about to start surgery on a brain tumor at a hospital here. He was president of the Italian Society of Brain Surgeons.

FBI Chief Backs Death Penalty In Assassinations

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (WP) — FBI Director William Webster said yesterday that he supports capital punishment as the maximum penalty for presidential assassinations, but agreed that Congress might have to redraft current law to withstand court challenge.

"I think [the death penalty] would be perceived as a deterrent," Mr. Webster said during testimony before the House Select Committee on Assassinations. "I don't have any problems with capital punishment on the assassination of a president."

The FBI director commented while being questioned by Rep. Christopher Dodd, D-Conn. Federal assassination laws passed after President John F. Kennedy's murder provide for the death penalty, but Rep. Dodd said that court rulings in recent years might make the penalty unconstitutional.

Murder, Not Suicide

70 of Jonestown Victims Reportedly Got Injections

By Nicholas M. Horrocks

GEORGETOWN, Guyana, Dec. 12 (NYT) — At least 70 members of the Peoples Temple, most of them adults, were given injections of cyanide at Jonestown instead of drinking it, well-placed Guyanese government sources said yesterday.

According to these sources, the findings raise the possibility that the victims were murdered. They said that examinations of the bodies, shortly after the ritual in which more than 900 persons died at the cult commune, showed that many adults had fresh injection marks high on their upper arms, just below the shoulder.

The sources said that these were cyanide injections and indicated that these persons had not been willing to drink the fruit-flavored drink, laced with cyanide, that was handed out by the Rev. James Jones and his assistants.

The position of the needle marks on the upper outside portion of the arms, the government sources said, virtually ruled out the possibility that the victims had administered the shots to themselves. The sources said it appeared to the authorities that many of the adults were sitting when the injections were given.

Opposed Plan

They said that Christine Miller, the one woman, according to a survivor, who openly argued against the death plan, was one of the persons on whom authorities found the mark of a cyanide injection.

The authorities also found several small bottles bearing labels for a liquid Valium solution that actually contained cyanide. The sources said this suggested that some of the people who drank the poison may have thought they were taking the liquid tranquilizer and going through one of Mr. Jones' "white night" suicide drills and not the real thing.

The sources said it had also been established that Mr. Jones took his own life. Although there were powder burns around the gunshot wound above his ear on his right temple, they said this was not a conclusive indication of suicide and that further tests were being conducted.

They also said that although the tape recording made during the commune's final hour contained a smattering of gunfire, the authorities believe that only six fatal shots were fired. The sources described these as the one that entered Mr. Jones' one that killed Annie Moore, the settlement's senior nurse, two that killed the veterinarian, Muggia, and two that killed Jaga. The sources said there appeared to have been no other victims who died of bullet wounds.

Dum-Dum Bullet

Miss Moore was killed by a dum-dum bullet, a round projectile made to expand on contact. It was so powerful on impact that it blew half her face off, according to the sources. They said she was shot with the same kind of bullet as those that killed Rep. Leo Ryan of California at the Port Kaituma airstrip and that it possibly came from the same gun.

These sources said there were several other aspects of the colony's last hours which suggested that some of the victims were unwilling to take part in "revolutionary suicide" and thus were murdered.

Mr. Jones is heard on the tape recording, according to the sources, shouting that the cyanide-laced drink must be shot into the backs of the mouths of children. But the sources said that the authorities also found small children with injection marks on their arms.

Guyanese authorities, in reconstructing the death scene, are reported to believe that it took about five hours for Mr. Jones and those assisting him to administer the poison to the entire group. The sources said death occurred about five minutes after the poison was taken.

Mr. Jones and the others appeared to be concerned that those dying would pile up so heavily around the dispensing tables that

the living could not be brought forward. The sources speculated that after persons drank their dose, they were escorted to the half-moon-shaped perimeter of the commune pavilion and assisted into seated positions. Many of the victims were sitting with their legs up in front of them as the poison took effect, these sources said, and they apparently fell back then rolled over on their stomachs.

The authorities believe that the group was surrounded by armed men and, relying on the testimony of young Stanley Clayton, they also believe that the security men voluntarily put down their weapons and accepted poison at the end of the death ritual. The weapons were found stacked, according to the sources.

Miss Moore, about 35 years old, was found dead in Mr. Jones' house several hundred yards from the main death scene. She was lying near a file cabinet, which had one drawer section fitted with a combination-type safe, and police are investigating whether she may have been shot while removing money or valuables.

The authorities here are expressing concern, according to the sources, that the bodies of the victims are being released from Dover Air Force Base in Delaware to their families. They fear that the examination of the bodies by U.S. authorities may not have been thorough enough to confirm the Guyanese field findings on the forced injections.

The sources said there was growing suspicion in official circles here concerning the roles of four of the survivors, Odell Rhodes, Timothy and Michael Carter, who are brothers, and Michael Prokes.

All have told police that they escaped the death scene by chance. Timothy Carter had said that his infant child was dead and his wife appeared to be dying, he was called to Mr. Jones' house by Mary Katsaris, Mr. Jones' mistress, and told to get a suitcase and carry some money to "the embassy."

All but Mr. Rhodes say they left Jonestown with the suitcase filled with money but eventually abandoned it because it was too heavy. When they were later arrested, police found that they had stuffed several thousand dollars in their pockets and were carrying two revolvers.

The police are investigating whether there was a conspiracy by some members of the commune not to take part in the suicides as possibly conceal the large amount of cash and valuables that they knew Mr. Jones kept. Mr. Rhodes and the Carter brothers are not in custody here, but have not been permitted to leave Georgetown.

Meany Assailed By Union Chief For Carter Feud

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (WP) — George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, has done a "diservice" to the country and to the labor movement by feuding with President Carter, the chief of one of labor federation's major unions said yesterday.

Glenn Watts, president of the 600,000-member Communications Workers of America, called Meany's criticism of the administration's minimum-wage policy "unjustifiable" and scolded Meany's attitude toward the Carter anti-inflation plan.

A spokesman for Mr. Meany said after being told of Mr. Watts' comments: "President Carter is only one promise to the American labor movement in his election campaign, and that was to keep open door. The president refused to see Meany and a delegation of AFL-CIO leadership before he announced his wage and price control program."

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HEAR THIS — Personalities from the stage, screen and political worlds gathered Sunday night at New York's Broadway Theater for a rare event: a public reading of the U.S. Constitution. The readers were, from left, Henry Fonda,

Melvyn Douglas, Myrna Loy, Anne Jackson and husband Eli Wallach, former Rep. Helen Gahagan Douglas of California, seated, and former Supreme Court Justice Abe Fortas. The reading was a project of the William O. Douglas Inquiry.

New Levies Are Planned

High Tax Rate in Sweden Is Said to Foster Cheating

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 12 (AP) — Swedish welfare state, which gives citizens more than half of earnings in taxes, is planning levies next year, including on sports activities.

Proposals, still to be worked out, would increase taxes on rentals and estate purchases, environment-control charges, soccer-pool duties, and put taxes on such leisure activities as fishing, boating and horseback riding.

For all its benefits of cradle-to-grave security, the tax system Mr. Jönsson is under increasing criticism.

'Gang of Husbands' — Mr. Rönner, the economist, says a recent broadside against socialists that the tax system, he says, was turning Sweden into a "gang of husbands."

Myrdal, winner of the Nobel in economics in 1975, said the present tax system with taxes making 9 out of 10 of government income. The government claims \$22.8 billion annually in taxes from the 8 million Swedes.

come tax with a progressive-expenditure tax to minimize injustices.

Milton Friedman, the U.S. economist, also noted in a recent television interview that high taxes were to blame for tax cheating. "It is quite sure the Swedes are no less ingenious than other people to get around the tax laws," the 1976 Nobel laureate in economics said.

53.3% Burden — The tax burden exceeds 53.3, according to the latest survey by the Organization of Economic Co-operation and Development. That survey, which is not complete, puts Sweden above all other countries in the percentage of the gross national product that citizens pay in taxes.

In the OECD ranking last year, Sweden was followed by Norway at 47.4, the Netherlands at 46.7 and Denmark at 45.0. The United States is ranked at 30.4 percent, Japan at 20.5.

In Sweden, with a record budget deficit of \$7.3 billion last year, taxes account for at least 90 percent of government income. The government claims \$22.8 billion annually in taxes from the 8 million Swedes.

It is mainly the progressive tax scale — and the high rates — that discourage many Swedes. Two years ago, Astrid Lindgren, an author of children's books, disclosed that she paid a tax rate of 102 percent because she received book royalties in addition to a regular wage.

In the television interview here, economist Friedman said of tax cheating in Sweden: "It is a terrible situation, in which it becomes socially beneficial for people to break the law. I would rather see governments cutting down government spending and government taxes than see it done indirectly by people who learn how to get around the law, how to evade and how to avoid it."

and returns \$8 billion in social-security benefits.

The Swedes have pretty much accepted their fate since the last tax revolt in 1972 when they murdered King Gustav III, who tried to burden his subjects with taxes for his wars against Russia and his plans to intervene in the French Revolution.

But a growing number of those in the higher-income brackets have fled the country for so-called "tax paradises," such as Switzerland and Liechtenstein, and books that advise how to reduce or avoid income tax through legal loopholes are best sellers.

Film director Ingmar Bergman exited himself in early 1976 after two policemen interrupted a rehearsal and took him away for questioning on an alleged tax-fraud case. Mr. Bergman vowed not to work in Sweden again but returned this year after the charges were withdrawn.

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U.S. Air Force Grounds C-130s Following Crash

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (UPI) — The Air Force grounded its entire fleet of more than 700 C-130 Hercules transport planes yesterday after one of the aircraft crashed, killing five crewmen.

More than 1,500 of the transport planes, manufactured by Lockheed Aircraft Corp., are in service in 43 countries. The Air Force said that foreign governments were being told of the U.S. action and potential hazards.

Under the grounding order, control cables linking the engines to the cockpit must be inspected and declared safe on all C-130s before flights can be resumed.

The order, which will seriously hamper combat airlift capability, was issued following the crash yesterday at Fort Campbell, Ky., where the plane was trying to land. The crew radioed before going down that it was having trouble controlling the engines.



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Potential Health Risks Cited in U.S.

Report Finds Microwave Safety Rules Lax

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (NYT) — A congressional study has concluded that federal agencies have been lax in setting and enforcing standards to protect the public from the potential health hazards of microwave radiation, which at high levels has been shown to cause cataracts, sterility and birth defects.

The study, conducted by the General Accounting Office, singled out the Food and Drug Administration as being lax in monitoring its safety standards for the 2 million microwave ovens in use in the United States.

Nor has the FDA, charged with controlling medical diathermy devices, even set emission standards for the 15,000 in use, the study found. The machines are used therapeutically to generate heat in body tissues.

The GAO, an investigative arm of Congress, also noted that the government has failed to regulate adequately such new and increasingly popular microwave products as communication relays, burglar alarms, smoke detectors, garage door openers, food warmers and commercial heaters.

Concerns Increased

The study, which was obtained by The New York Times, recommended that the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, the Environmental Protection Agency and the FDA join in setting a national policy on permissible limits of exposure to microwave radiation as well as standards on the amount of radiation a product could emit.

"In the past several years con-

cern has significantly increased over the potential hazards posed by exposure to microwave radiation because of the significant increase in the use of microwave-emitting products and by a new awareness of microwave radiation as a potential health hazard," the study said.

"Its capacity to generate heat in body tissue and to cause heat-related effects during exposure at high levels, such as cataractogenic effects in the eye, has been known for some time. Its effects at low levels of exposure, however, such as its reported potential to cause changes in behavior or physiological functions, are less definite."

In addition to causing cataracts — that is, the clouding of the lens of the eye — exposure to high levels of microwave radiation is known to cause sterility and birth defects. There have even been rare instances of death attributed to intense microwave radiation.

However, there is considerable disagreement over what hazards are posed by long-term, low-level exposure, and the central question is how much radiation is dangerous to users of microwave equipment and to the public in general.

This concern prompted a request for the GAO study from three members of the House: Elizabeth Holtzman, D-N.Y., Toby Moffett, D-Conn., and John Moss, D-Calif. "The FDA and the other federal agencies are not taking seriously enough the issue of microwave safety," Rep. Holtzman said, adding that there is some evidence to show that even small amounts of microwave radiation may be harmful.

"The public needs to be warned that low levels of radiation may in-

deed be dangerous, but no one in the agencies or even the White House seems to care about the safety issue," she added.

Microwaves do not directly damage cells by altering atomic structures, as X-rays and other forms of radiation may, and thus are termed "nonionizing" radiation. However, they can cause damaging levels of heat in tissue. Microwaves run between 300 and 300,000 megahertz in the radio wave frequency band while, by contrast, television signals run between 50 and 1,000 megahertz.

The Radiation Control for Health and Safety Act of 1968 ago sought to establish a radiation control program for electronic products to protect public health. But the GAO noted that the legislation is full of loopholes.

For example, the FDA is empowered to regulate the amount of radiation emitted by products, while other agencies are supposed to regulate radiation levels in the workplace and the environment.

No Standards

"No federal standards exist to protect the general public and workers from potential hazards of exposure to microwave radiation," the study stated.

It pointed out that there is a voluntary industry guideline setting 10 milliwatts of radiation per square centimeter as the maximum safe level of occupational exposure. The GAO study noted, however, that a review of 112 research reports on microwaves showed marked disagreement within the scientific community about the safety of the 10-milliwatt standard.

The study urged that the envi-

ronmental and job-safety agencies "establish mandatory standards to protect the public and workers from exposure to microwave radiation."

It also urged that the FDA be ordered "to improve its regulation of microwave radiation-emitting products" and said it had found that in some cases the agency had fallen three years behind in reviewing safety data submitted by the manufacturers.

Wayne Pines, a spokesman for the FDA, said the agency was drafting standards for diathermy machines and would propose them early next year.

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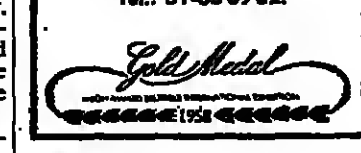
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Flickering Deadline

The clash and clamor over the deadline for an Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty on Sunday is being heard around the world. Speeches have been wheeled into place and contingency planning brought up fast. The date of Dec. 17, agreed upon at Camp David as the reasonable limit for putting details in order, is flickering on the horizon and will arrive with all the solemnity President Carter can muster to endow it.

Inevitably it is being assumed the deadline cannot possibly be met, and preparations are being made for a "post-deadline" period of calm and détente when a treaty might be put together. There will be more time, less pressure, more reason. As Prime Minister Begin points out, patience has no date.

But the remark can be taken two ways. Deadlines can be dangerous, naturally, when they are created only for appearances. But this one is obviously useful and deserves to be respected, taking as it has so much of the wrong kind of responsibility off the shoulders of the leading characters and investing it in a disinterested, quasi-anonymous third presence. It has, moreover, given valuable shape to the negotiations and done everyone a service by isolating issues like the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and the differences between them. And then it has provided tools which Mr. Begin and President Sadat have found useful in dealing with other members of their governments and their own public opinion.

For the deadline is the property of neither side but belongs to the third force in this struggle, the diplomacy of the Carter administration. The power of Camp David lay in showing that the conflict in the Middle East is amenable to such a force, and that ways

could be found, after so many years, to place the issues on a table, like the maps themselves, open to examination by all. By coming together there, the Israelis and Egyptians showed they agreed to this design and would not go back. Now they cannot go back and presumably do not want to. What they acknowledged was that since peace in the Middle East concerns more than themselves, others than themselves were entitled to play a part in bringing it about.

But the deadline also has practical cogency. It signals the necessity for a first formal step in peacemaking which must be taken if the next steps are to be feasible. Each side quite understandably wants to make the step conditional, whether the condition appertains to Palestinian self-rule or guarantees for the Israeli settlements. Yet the more conditions are given weight, the fuzziest and more bewildering the process becomes. The Palestinians themselves constitute a complex problem that threatens to insert itself if the deadline drags. There is, too, the pressure from other Arab governments. The creation of a post-deadline would invite such pressures to grow and flourish as though Camp David had never been.

So President Carter is entitled to make a fuss about sticking to the deadline, even if it is not honored in the observance. It is at least something world opinion can understand and grasp after decades of illusion. Both the Israeli and Egyptian governments should see that they have more to lose by abandoning it than they have to win by intransigence on this or that point, however critical it may be within their own contexts. Or perhaps it is better to say that there is no longer any context which is strictly their own.

The Missile We Don't Need

The Pentagon's proposal to begin full development next year of a bigger, more accurate intercontinental ballistic missile, the MX, raises questions about a possible reversal of the 30-year U.S. strategy of deterrence. That strategy has relied on the threat of large-scale retaliation against Soviet cities to discourage any thought of a nuclear attack against the United States. The MX, in contrast, would carry three times the hydrogen bomb payload of existing Minuteman-3 missiles; its dozen multiple warheads could destroy most of the Soviet Union's silo-based missile force in a first-strike attack. This power might increase Washington's temptation to wage a limited nuclear war in a crisis, something President Carter has rejected as inviting large-scale nuclear war.

Mr. Carter has reaffirmed that he has no intention of abandoning the country's traditional deterrence policy. But the present issue is not Washington's intentions, which could change. It is the capabilities of the MX that might tempt U.S. strategic planners, and force the Soviet Union to seek a counter-threat. The MX commends itself to the administration as a means of winning support from Senate conservatives for ratification of a new SALT treaty. To develop it does not necessarily mean it will be produced and deployed. But as former Defense Secretary Robert McNamara once warned, "If a weapons system works and works well, there is a strong pressure from many directions to procure and deploy the weapon."

There is indeed cause for worry that by the mid-1980's the Soviet Union may acquire a first-strike capability against the U.S. fixed, land-based missiles. By 1983, the Soviet Union will probably have enough big, new,

more accurate missiles to destroy most of the U.S. silo-based missiles. One way to eliminate this threat would be to make land missiles mobile, like those at sea, if ways could be devised to assure that their numbers could be verified under arms control agreement.

Since MX is planned as a mobile land missile, some planners assume that it is the needed weapon. But MX is more than mobile. It is very powerful, to enable the Air Force to match the Soviet Union's projected ability to destroy U.S. land missiles in their silos. That goes under the heading of "strategic equivalence."

But this kind of matching would only reduce rather than increase security. If both sides had a first-strike capability, the fear that either might shoot first could produce hair-trigger nervousness in a crisis.

The U.S. objective should be not to match the Soviet first-strike capability but to thwart it — by removing the target. A smaller land-mobile missile would not only serve that purpose but could be ready three or four years sooner than the 1987 goal for MX. It would also be cheaper. The idea of a "Minuteman on wheels" as an alternative to MX has been entertained favorably by Defense Secretary Brown and even by SALT critics such as Paul Nitze. The new Trident-1 submarine missiles, which will be coming off the production lines in a few months, could also be used.

The issue now is not whether the United States should build a land-mobile missile, but what kind. The choice of a smaller missile clearly designed for a second-strike role would be the best way to reaffirm the U.S. commitment to a strategy of deterrence.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Doubts on Strategic Parity

U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance said in London recently that in an age of strategic parity, the West is not at a disadvantage in competing with the Soviet Union in the Third World. It is one answer certainly, but another would be the reverse.

The regimes which are friendly to the West are in three categories: moderate, conservative and right-wing authoritarian. All such regimes are more liable to be destabilized than those in the left-wing authoritarian category where the Soviet Union's allies are generally found. Mr. Vance said that Soviet capabilities for projecting military power had improved — a fairly dramatic understatement

after the huge lift of arms and men to Ethiopia — but that the United States enjoyed not only unequalled naval forces but economic and political advantages too. The use of naval power in conflicts dominated by the threat of nuclear war is a new subject in which neither side is well versed, but it does not follow that because the Americans have the largest fleet they can use it to best effect. Had that been so the Russians would not have established themselves so successfully in Ethiopia and Southern Yemen. Similarly the West does have political and economic advantages, but they can disappear overnight if an unpopular government is threatened from within.

— From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 13, 1903

LONDON — The Christmas season has come and all the shops have their offerings. Childre will like the doll houses, some with real hand pumps and cisterns. Junior yachtsmen will enjoy battleship models. Tricycles outfitted just like a real horseless carriage, with carriage seat and gas lamp, are also to be found. Young ladies will want wax models, perhaps of the little Prince Edward of Wales, with his coronation outfit neatly enclosed. Adults can choose from indoor golf sets, and to go with them buttons of gold, set with cute golfers of glowing ruby.

Fifty Years Ago

December 13, 1928

CHICAGO — Death struck again on the streets of this city. Ernest Whitehurst, a 16-year-old Negro, wounded 9 policemen and held off scores of others before succumbing himself to a volley from four revolvers in a last desperate dash to liberty. It started when Whitehurst was charged with breaking a restaurant window. Soon shooting began. Holed up in his flat, his brothers and sisters loading his weapons as gas grenades slammed through the shattered walls. Whitehurst finally fell to four shielded policemen, who smashed in the roof of his tenement.



Why Ceausescu Said 'Nyet'

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — The Romanian spectacular is over and is slowly fading from the stage, but the relations between Moscow and Bucharest — and all the diplomatic links within the Soviet bloc — will never be the same again.

For if in the past Romania has shown itself clever and cautious in manipulating its ties with the Soviet Union, its recent rejection of the Warsaw Pact's demands and its decision to give that move wide-spread publicity can be the result only of a carefully thought out strategy that was masterfully executed.

And although Nicolae Ceausescu's latest "nyet" to the Kremlin is more intrepid than those that have preceded it in the Byzantine convolutions of Romanian-Soviet relations — because it concerned military spending and the cohesion of the Warsaw Pact against China — it is a natural development of Romanian tradition.

Nod From Maestro

What is new, however, is the publicity that Mr. Ceausescu chose to give to his decision, as well as the unusual international and internal "campaign of support" obviously orchestrated before he left for Moscow. The partition had been well-rehearsed and awaited only a nod from the maestro on his return: the extraordinary assembly of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party; the solemn declaration of the Executive Committee, the highest echelon of the party as well as Mr. Ceausescu's speeches to the "delegations who arrived spontaneously to ask the first secretary to clarify the situation." Yugoslavia's Marshal Tito also had a role to play and it was Belgrade which leaked the "news" of the simultaneous departure from Bucharest of the six Soviet- bloc ambassadors.

The goal of this operation was to outmaneuver the Warsaw Pact in case it had decided on a coordinated reaction and to keep the Romanian affair on the front page of the world's newspapers and fresh in the mind of the world's leaders.

The operation was a success, but what remained to be explained is the extraordinary Soviet patience with the Romanian sedition, a dangerous and contagious disease, and why Mr. Ceausescu chose this time to make his break with Moscow a public affair.

Few Problems

Moscow is not very fond of the Romanian leader, that is the very least that could be said. However, any attempt to liquidate him and at the same time to "normalize" the Romanian problem is a risk that could result in more harm than good, in the opinion of the Kremlin. A military operation would be a simple affair. Romanian's 140,000 troops and 300 MIGs would present few problems for the Red Army along the country's 1,700 kilometers of land and maritime frontiers.

But if the Soviet Union did not intervene militarily, it is for specific political reasons. First, Mr. Ceausescu is no humanitarian proponent of socialism with a human face. He heads the toughest and most Stalinist regime in Eastern Europe (except that of Albania), as a recent Amnesty International report has made very clear. Socialism in Romania has a Communist face. No opposition, no dissidents, no samizdat, no independent church.

Thus, for Moscow, Mr. Ceausescu's excesses are annoying and could be serious in the long run, but much less dangerous than, for example the dissident movement in Poland and the "liberal" reforms

that the government of Warsaw has been forced to concede.

The Kremlin knows that Romania will remain a fortress of Stalinism despite all its aspirations to independence. A military intervention would have replaced Romania in the Moscow orbit, but at the same time, would necessarily and paradoxically have led to a destabilization. And the Kremlin prefers the status quo.

But Mr. Ceausescu's motives for his rebellion are just as Machiavellian.

Firstly, the economic situation in Romania is close to catastrophic and the population is growing more and more dissatisfied with the regime. There has been a series of dramatic "job accidents" (the latest destroyed the Ploesti refinery and caused the deaths of dozens of workers, just two days after the visit by Mr. Ceausescu) and a series of walkouts including that of 30,000 miners in the Jiu Valley during the summer of last year. In each case, Mr. Ceausescu had to personally intervene to reach a compromise and each intervention has eroded his authority.

Thus, the Romanian leader's spectacular rejection of Soviet demands for the sake of protecting the standard of living in Romania could only increase his prestige within his own country.

Family Affair

Mr. Ceausescu has always worked at building a solid protective wall around his pedestal. The never-ending purge and game of musical chairs that goes under the delicate name of "rotation of cadres" has affected all the officials close to the president, with the notable exception of Elena Ceausescu, his wife and No. 2 (if not really No. 1) of the regime, their son, who is head of the Romanian student's organization, his brothers-in-law, cousins, etc., who all work close to the top.

Mr. Ceausescu has accumulated more power within his country than has Leonid Brezhnev, and the number of Mr. Brezhnev's jobs and functions would make even Stalin jealous. The Romanian leader has no natural or logical successor; he has managed to eliminate all potential rivals from positions close to power.

When the chief of security, Ion Pacea, defected to the West recently, Mr. Ceausescu took advantage of the incident to eliminate all those suspected of "lacking vigilance," that is to say, of lacking absolute fidelity to the person of the president. Six years earlier, during the "Serb affair" when a general was executed by a firing squad as a spy for the Russians, Mr. Ceausescu got rid of any official who possible or potentially could participate in an eventual pro-Moscow plot.

Despite all this, Mr. Ceausescu has to fight to assure the survival of his regime, as well as to protect his own life. And he believes that personally leading the struggle for independence against Soviet domination is his best guarantee of political longevity.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

Not the smallest of advantages from this "operation independence," from his point of view, is that it has defused the Hungarian bomb, that is the restlessness of the people of Transylvania.

Hatred

The Hungarian population of Romania harbors a thorough hatred of the government of Bucharest and consistently demands an end to discrimination against its native language. Yet, Mr. Ceausescu is clever enough to know that the Hungarians prefer Romanian colonization to Soviet domination.

Mr. Ceausescu's timing was not haphazard. His future will soon be at stake with the succession of Mr. Brezhnev and that of Marshal Tito. The Romanian leader knows that in case of danger from the north, he cannot count on help from the West, and the circumstances in Prague in 1968 bear that out. Thus, he has chosen to adopt a policy of *faits accomplis* to reinforce his position in case the new team in the Kremlin is less tolerant than the present one or should the successors of Tito not be able to maintain the independence and nonalignment of that country.

Less inscrutable than usual, Chinese leaders have warned Mr. Ceausescu that "water from a distant stream cannot put out the fire." And this is all the more true when the firemen are yet more disgruntled.

Letters

Fringe Religions

Re "Examining Fringe Religious Groups" (H.T., Nov. 29). If only the gruesome tragedy in Guyana were to prove as instructive as it was deplorable, there may yet be something positive to salvage from it all. A serious investigation — on all levels — of what constitutes real religion would render a great service to the world and, dare I say so, to the Krishna Consciousness Movement whose origin, liturgy, and holy Scriptures (the Bhagavad Gita) predate Christianity's Islam's and Judaism's and whose following of pious Vaisnavas (devotees of Lord Krishna) in India and in the West numbers in the tens of millions.

The existence of thoroughly outrageous cults (People's Temple, Moon [Unification Church], Children of God, to mention only a few) does not give outraged and cynical license to indict or defame by innuendo, association, falsehood, or otherwise a bona fide Hindu faith which they neither wish to follow themselves nor see followed by anyone else.

GURUGAURANGA DAS,

President,

Hare Krishna Temple,

In Switzerland.

Dudingen, Switzerland.

S. Africa Replies

In your editorial, (H.T., Dec. 6) it is stated: "But the real source of discouragement is still South Africa itself. Years of threats and pleadings on the part of Western leaders of every possible complexion have had no practical effect. The South Africans are staking all on the chance they can successfully ignore the evolution of mankind in the last half of the 20th century, of its morals as well as its politics."

Please allow me to return the pun. For purposes of their own, the Western leaders you mention, are trying equally hard to ignore what South Africa's policies really are: the right of every people to

Claire Sterling From Rome:

It was largely on the promise of delivering the working class that the Communists have gotten as far as they did into the government. . . The fact is, though, that they do keep trying and keep failing.

ROME — It begins to look as if the Italian Communists themselves may settle the interminable argument for and against bringing them into the government. They've been just about in for the past nine months, and now they're just about out.

They may not be all the way out for another couple of weeks or months; and when that happens, someone will doubtless argue that they didn't jump but were pushed. Nevertheless, there is no doubting their honest desire to kick free.

The arrangement made last March was supposed to be the next to the last stage of a grand Catholic-Communist alliance: Enrico Berlinguer's historic compromise. The Communists did not get a seat in Premier Andreotti's all-Christian Democratic Cabinet. But they did get a coveted formal invitation to join the club. Accepted at last as legitimate government allies, they have had enormous surrogate powers over a government coalition — they and the Christian Democrats, plus the smaller Socialist, Social Democratic and Republican parties — which couldn't last a day without them. For all the good that has done their own party, though, the Communists might just as well quit and cut their losses.

Formed to Cope

This was presumably going to be an emergency government, formed to cope with escalating terrorism, chaos in the schools, broken down public services, stagnating industry, daunting unemployment, chronic inflation, and a truly staggering public debt. The Communists, with nearly 2 million members and a third of the national vote, had argued that nobody could govern a country in such straits without them. But governing with them has cured none of the country's afflictions, while greatly adding to the Communist Party's.

In the course of these nine months, its enrolled membership has not only stopped growing for the first time in years, but actually declined a little. Its voting strength has declined a lot more than a little, dropping in scattered local elections from a few decimal points to as much as 40 and 50 percent. Its leaders have been forced to admit something they have always hotly denied: that many of Italians are finding political hope from well to the party's left. It has become a primary target for ultra-left urban guerrillas and a butt of sardonic humor for students, professors, columnists and radical chic. Its trusty subaltern of long-standing, the Socialist party, has turned overnight to a working class customarily regarded by the Communists as their

own property. What hurts most, once supremely confident Communist leaders, is that they themselves simply cannot hold Italy's tumult and disrespectful workers in order.

Promise

It was largely on the promise of delivering the working class to the Communists have gotten as far as they did into the government. The promise seemed reasonable until a year or two ago, and their conspicuous failure was surely not a want of trying. The fact is, though, that they do keep trying and keep failing.

A year ago, Communist leader Luciano Lama made a singularly brave plea for the sacrifice necessary to economic recovery: wage restraints, hard work, and productivity, less absenteeism, at whatever else might be needed, restore profit margins and complicity for Italian goods on world markets. On paper, the Catholic Socialist and Communist trade union federations all agreed with him. In practice, however, Italian workers have gone right on practicing the "permanent conflictual" which a noticeably less accommodating Communist Party or taught them. With contracts covering 8 million workers coming for renewal this winter, they are only demanding shorter hours, a higher pay — not to mention per capita sums the state doesn't have improved medical care, pension education and public investment, but plotting a hair-raising course strikes and slowdowns to pin them mean it.

Still Brave

While Lama is still being bra his version of "cooperative conflict" is no longer merely doing catcalls and derisive laugh on the factory floor. He and party both are in imminent risk indictment for an epic sellout.

No sensible Communist politician could ignore that warning, no other Italian politician or either. For the time being any the Communists' clearly haven't hope of moving on into a full government partnership and bring the mass of workers along. Arriving empty-handed certainly would be much use to them, not to mention their Christian Democratic interlocutor. There would hardly much point in just hanging around where they're at to wait for a time unlikely to come.

With practically all of their present government allies think much the same thoughts, the Communists' wisest move would be to be the one they are disesteem preparing to make: Get out of the getting is good.

(1) Retaining the \$20,000 income exclusion in areas where the United States is "losing influence," such the Middle East, will not reverse this trend, since it merely contains the present policy for those areas.

(2) Retaining the exclusion would not "favor people who in Paris over those who stay Waterloo, Iowa." It merely accommodates "for taxes paid two countries (double taxation).

(3) Rep. Ullman implies that not in the U.S. interest to "Americans equitably if they're in Europe or similar 'desirable' locations. Yet U.S. companies' major interests in these areas they need U.S. employees for a key jobs.

(4) If Americans are discouraged from acquiring valuable on spot experience in sophisticated markets, I don't see how the laws are "aimed at maintaining U.S. trade position."

Rep. Ullman says he wants create examples of the new tax effect (for the threat of that effect) Here's one: I replaced an AM in my present job.

ALLAN M. SA

Paris.

Overseas Tax Law

As a Dutchman, I cannot be accused of self-interest in commenting on Rep. Al Ullman's defense of the U.S. overseas income tax law.

Heaven in Paris

'Heaven' According to Beatty

Thomas Quinn Curtiss
 Dec. 12 (IHT) — "Heaven Can Wait," which Warren Beatty has co-directed with Buck Henry and co-scripted (as they say in Hollywood) with Elaine May, is NOT a remake of the film of the same name. Both inspired by "Here Comes Mr. X."

The first "Heaven Can Wait" was directed by Ernst Lubitsch from a 1930s comedy that made use of the studio's elaborate sets and costumes to poke fun at the mores, decor and attitudes of the 1930s. It traced the story of a period Don Juan, played by Charles Laughton, who shifts from Hades to the land of the living after a century of punishment (at the Mayfair, Michel Le Paris and the Latin in English) is a comedy of metaphysics. Ow-

ing the same error, it seems, the story of a run-over football quarterback for its preordained ending. The film's premise is simple: a man who has been killed in a car accident is given a second chance at life. He is reincarnated as a woman, and he must live as a woman for a year. If he survives, he can go back to being a man. If he dies, he goes to heaven. The film is a comedy of metaphysics, and it is a comedy of metaphysics.

James Mason is the heavenly guide and Julie Christie is the heroine who tames the selfish millionaire, but the best support work is that of Jack Warden as the perplexed football coach. There are eavesdropping booters and a murderous, drunken wife and her devoted paramour, while the dramatic error is as primitive as that of the vaudeville circuit skit in which a social-climbing hostess mistakes the piano-mover for a crown prince rumored to be living incognito in Coney Island.

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Here comes Warren Beatty (with Julie Christie) in latest version of "Heaven Can Wait."

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"Slave of Love" (at the Cosmos in Russian) casts a strange, lyrical spell in its nostalgic contemplation of an Odessa movie studio and its artists in 1917 after the Bolsheviks seized power in the north but before they invaded the Crimea. The inhabitants of the Russian Riviera drift listlessly in the semitropical sunshine, uncertain what turn history may take and reluctant to consider disturbing realities.

Director Nikita Mikhalkov has cast with beautiful clarity and, as is usual in Soviet films, the acting is splendid. Elena Solovoi is a spoiled, capricious screen star utterly oblivious to the changes revolution may bring. Alexandre Kalyagin, as her director, is a dedicated cineaste who is being edged on by his producer to shoot as fast as possible so that the maximum profits may be gained from the film in progress (which will enable the producer to escape to Paris). Rodion Nakhapetov is the dreamy cameraman fascinated by the actress, but despite his lazy indifference he is a revolutionary at heart. Both in its period-piece atmosphere and in its psychological delineation, this new Soviet film has rare distinction, glancing with bitterness, brooding on a moment of the past.

"Le Gout du Sake" (A Taste of Sake) is the French title of Yasujiro Ozu's last film, "Samma no Aji" (An Autumn Afternoon), at the Elysee Point Show and the Olympic Entrepot in its original version. Ozu, who died 17 years ago, was one of the great masters of the Japanese screen. "Except for his early films (before he could supervise the content of his pictures)," writes Donald Richie, "his subject was al-

ways the same: the Japanese family." In all of these films, the whole world exists in one family; people are members of a clan rather than members of a society. Ozu's unwavering devotion to his favorite subject caused him to be somewhat bypassed abroad during his lifetime, but recently his fame has spread and his remarkable work is becoming better known and appreciated.

His final scenario concerns a widower, his daughter and his son. From their experiences, and from their relationships and interrelationships, he has pictured a universe in miniature — and with what charm, delicacy and pathos! The belated release of this film will swell the ranks of Ozu's admirers.

By Henry Pleasants
 LONDON, Dec. 12 (IHT) — The Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, is about as well suited to a song recital as a convention hall. The more remarkable, then, the success that Frederica von Stade, in a London recital debut, scored — and richly earned.

The New Jersey-born mezzo soprano had already won a following here with a Glyndebourne Cherubino in 1973 and a Royal Opera Rosina in 1975, but her appearance on this occasion was anything but operatic, either in the choice of songs or in the manner of their presentation.

The songs — Dowland, Purcell,

Music in Vienna

New 'Carmen' Turns Into Spectacular

By David Stevens

VIENNA, Dec. 12 (IHT) — Vienna, whose beloved State Opera regularly gets more public attention than government ministries, has surely never seen anything like the hooah that preceded and surrounded the premiere of the new production of Bizet's "Carmen" at this temple of the lyric muse.

It was, in descending order of immediate importance, a monster-television spectacular that began well before the performance and ended an hour after the curtain fell; a media event in which a celebrity-studded audience took over the spotlight during two longish intermissions, and, after all, a new staging, with starry musical personnel, of one of the most popular of all operas.

It was not the first opera to be televised from the house on the Ringstrasse, but it was the first to have the excitement of a premiere. The lead-up time was filled in simply by the press, with reports on the cost to ORF, the Austrian broadcasting network (15 million schillings — about \$1 million — reckoned one report, with triple cautions for the principal singers); the Micaela sweepstakes (four singers were announced and reported sick before the company came up with a young unknown); noninterviews with conductor Carlos Kleiber (who does not give any); and breathless reports on the daily influx of personalities, operatic and otherwise.

For the occasion, the State Opera invented new categories of premieres, the first performance on Sat-

urday being the premiere "in television lighting," and the second performance being the first "in stage lighting."

In a televised roundtable discussion that followed the opera, Franco Zeffirelli, the stage director and designer, made an impassioned pitch for just such live televising of stage productions as a way of making opera once again a popular art form. In the same discussion, Georg Eisler, a painter and son of a composer, mildly deplored the large scale of the Vienna production and reminded listeners that "Carmen" began life in the more intimate Paris Opera Comique.

They both had a point. In any case, "Carmen" is indestructible, whether packaged as grand opera, opera comique, operetta or "Carmen Jones."

The Vienna production was a hybrid. It was conceived on a vast scale, with large chorus, imposing sets that seemed to stretch back to the Hotel Sacher, and many four-legged beasts on stage (everything, but the bulls).

The space between the musical numbers was filled in with a strongly reduced mixture of recitative and spoken dialogue, a "version" that, despite lip service to opera comique tradition, did not improve intelligibility and which will certainly disappear with the first cast changes. A little operetta was thrown in with some of the byplay that Zeffirelli devised, notably for the Russian Carmen, Elena Obraztsova, in her "Habanera."

The musical star of the evening



Elena Obraztsova in Act 1 of Vienna "Carmen."

was Kleiber, son of the late revered Erich Kleiber and himself a current darling of the State Opera standees. He took most of the evening at a fast clip, sometimes leaving his singers behind but never losing their attention, and he drew marvelously transparent, sharply contoured playing from the Vienna Philharmonic.

Placido Domingo, in splendid voice, was a passionate and straightforward Don Jose, with blondish hair an effective reminder that Jose is a "foreigner" in black-haired Seville. Obraztsova is a handsome woman with a rich mezzo voice, but this natural equipment could not cancel out a staid presence (not to mention a dancing and castanet technique that could explain Jose's haste to return to the barracks). Her Russian colleague, Yuri Mazurok, was even more unsuited to his duties, his smooth lyric baritone and bland stage manner being exactly the wrong combination for Escamillo. Their French enunciation and French style in general was more from the banks of the Moskva than the Seine.

Micaela was Isobel Buchanan, a young Scottish singer who has made most of her career in Australia. Despite an 11th-hour entry into the cast she pulled off her big-league breakthrough with aplomb. She won the enthusiastic approval of the Viennese with a strong, bright-toned soprano and a direct

manner that made her a totally believable country girl.

Zeffirelli's contribution was a mixed one, but he remains the master of the stage fresco that portrays time and place so vividly and in such detail it can almost be smelled. The first act seemed to be an immense open market, covered yet still blanching by the sun, and the last act was a plaza of stark openness, with only the building, an outdoor crucifix and the street, teeming with life at first and desolate at the end.

But Zeffirelli the designer sometimes gave Zeffirelli the director problems. He made Lillas Pavia's man an outdoor establishment, making hash of the text. L. Zuniga had no dear to break down to trap the AWOL Don Jose dallying with Carmen, and his drunken arrival was so noisy that the nervous Jose could easily have escaped up another stairway.

Those who experienced opening night on television appeared to react more favorably to the performance than those in the live audience, although they had to take it along with some pretty inane man-in-the-aisle intermission chitchat on the nature of jealousy and such. The transmission was seen live in Austria and West Germany, while 14 or 15 other European countries reportedly have taken this "Carmen" on a delayed broadcast basis.

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3022 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3023 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3024 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3025 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3026 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100
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3044 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3045 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3046 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3047 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3048 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100
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3244 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3245 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3246 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3247 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3248 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100
3261 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3262 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3263 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3264 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3265 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100
3278 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3279 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3280 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3281 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3282 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100
3295 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3296 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3297 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3298 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3299 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100
3312 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3313 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3314 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3315 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3316 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100
3329 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3330 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3331 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3332 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3333 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100
3346 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3347 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3348 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3349 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3350 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100
3357 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3358 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3359 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3360 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3361 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100
3374 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3375 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3376 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3377 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3378 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100
3391 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3392 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3393 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3394 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3395 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100
3408 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3409 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3410 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3411 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3412 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100
3425 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3426 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3427 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3428 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3429 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100
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3459 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3460 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3461 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3462 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3463 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100
3476 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3477 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3478 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3479 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3480 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100
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3510 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3511 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3512 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3513 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3514 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100
3527 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3528 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3529 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3530 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3531 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100
3544 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3545 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3546 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3547 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3548 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100
3561 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3562 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3563 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3564 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3565 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100
3578 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3579 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3580 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3581 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3582 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100
3595 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3596 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3597 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3598 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3599 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100
3612 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3613 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3614 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3615 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3616 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100
3629 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3630 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3631 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3632 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3633 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100
3646 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3647 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3648 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3649 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3650 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100
3657 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3658 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3659 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3660 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3661 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100
3674 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3675 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3676 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3677 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3678 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100
3691 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3692 28% ACF	210	205	2.10	10	100	3693 28% ACF	210	205	2.10</														

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'Dollar Overhang' Gains Momentum

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 (AP-DJ) — The dollar's overhang in foreign exchange markets, the chronic "overhang" has become a more contentious policy issue.

The new U.S. stance of enough "intervention" through purchases of dollars to prevent any drastic drops widely is seen as a success so far. But the success of the short-run stabilization efforts is focusing fresh and lessening nervous attention on the amount of dollars on deposit in banks outside the United States, and thus widely regarded as a liability available for sale in favor of foreign currencies.

The \$30-billion package of large-scale foreign currency sales by the United States does not mean that the Federal Reserve has abandoned its long-term goal of defending the dollar, and officials said that friendly foreign governments also have large amounts of dollars to buy up the dollar.

Even if you add up all the dollars that the U.S. and other countries could do, it would add up to more than \$150 billion at the most, calculates one

New York currency dealer. He figures, if holders of the \$500 billion in dollars held abroad ever decided to dump them for harder foreign currencies, it would be "overwhelming" to the central banks.

But officials cannot be sure what share of the dollars abroad really are wanted, or when and why holders may change their minds, the U.S. authorities concede.

While the overhang's effect in pressing the United States into less-inflationary policies is widely welcomed abroad, some foreign officials deeply fear the "instability" that the overhang poses for currencies generally. Uncertainty over exchange rates, they reason, is a major impediment to business expansion. Thus, they are urging the United States to directly tackle the overhang, in hopes of reducing or at least freezing the amount of dollars held overseas.

An often-suggested way would be for the IMF or the United States to sop up massive amounts of dollars from abroad in return for some less-liquid asset. Such proposals trouble the Treasury both because they sustain uneasiness about the dollar's prospects, and on the ground that they might backfire.

U.S. Aluminum Industry Urged to Increase Output

By Agis Salpukas

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 (NYT) — The aluminum industry, experiencing its biggest years of shipbuilding and profits, has been urged by the government to increase production capacity after having caught short, especially in the demand for rolled sheets.

For the first time in many years, producers, attracted by the demand for aluminum, have raised the U.S. market in forecasts of aluminum sheet and, for example, are entering at a rate. They totaled 325 million pounds during the first nine months of 1978, up sharply from the earlier 128 million pounds.

Aluminum executives said in interviews that they were urged by the recent strong demand for certain rolled products, a demand which some of them were already operating at.

The sustained demand (coming from the aerospace, automotive and can industries) and the

shortage of capacity have put aluminum producers in a strong position to raise prices. This has made them a target for extra attention by Barry Bosworth, head of the Council on Wage and Price Stability.

Last week the nation's three major producers — Aluminum Co. of America, Reynolds Metals Co. and Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Corp. — announced price increases ranging from 6 percent to 9 percent on certain key products. Alcoa and Kaiser raised the price of plate used in such industries as aerospace by 9 percent, while the Reynolds increase was 8 percent.

Alcoa, the nation's largest producer, raised by 6 percent the price on certain rigid container sheet products used in making beer and beverage stock and general purpose sheet. Reynolds raised the price on general sheet also by 6 percent.

Roller products such as plate sheet and foil have generally accounted for two-thirds of the industry's shipments.

Since the demand for rolled products is projected to remain high, the industry is expected to follow with further price increases. By having had sizable price increases in the base years used for the guidelines, the industry will be able to raise prices by an average of 9 percent, the maximum allowed under the guidelines. Kaiser, for example, raised its prices an average of 11 percent in 1976 and 1977.

"I don't think that living within the guidelines will be too difficult for us," Roy Gentile, president of Alcoa, the nation's No. 4 producer, said in an interview. He added that he expected some downturn of demand next year in such sectors as autos and consumer durable goods.

Nevertheless, Mr. Bosworth has told the aluminum producers that the capacity shortage is of concern to the Council on Wage and Price Stability. Top executives from some of the aluminum companies said they had stepped up their spending to increase capacity. These have been limited mostly to expanding present plants or making them more efficient. There are no plans for any major new plants.

Indonesia Bars Nationalizing of Foreign Firms

KARTASURA, Dec. 12 (AP-DJ) — Indonesia announced today that it did not nationalize foreign companies operating in the country, a move that nationalization would decelerate the nation's economic growth.

Halim, chairman of the state's investment board, said any nationalization should be done by compensation, and Indonesia had no funds for that. He said, however, that foreign companies should not harm the national interest and that the government was obliged to prevent what he called the negative aspects of foreign firms' operations.

Halim's statement followed reports of plans to nationalize certain companies. He said that, if the national interest warranted, nationalization could be carried out but this would require a special law. He added that such a law would be constructed to other current policies inviting foreign investment.

U.S. Deficit for Austria
WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (AP-DJ) — The U.S. current account deficit is set to widen to \$2.25 billion in 1978 from the \$1.5-billion shortfall in 1977, but will be less than the \$3.5-billion deficit recorded in 1977, according to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

U.S. Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in millions of dollars			
Company	1977	1978	% Change
Carrier	580.60	341.00	-41.3
Revenue	23.13	15.97	-30.9
Profits	0.80	0.64	-20.0
Share	2.140	1.310	-38.8
Dividend	95.38	57.14	-40.1
Share	3.39	2.26	-33.3
Dana	676.00	546.00	-19.2
Revenue	41.00	31.10	-24.1
Profits	1.28	1.05	-18.0
Share	1.200	1.000	-16.7
Dividend	60.40	39.10	-35.1
Share	1.19	0.76	-36.1
Jewel Companies	769.20	749.30	-2.6
Revenue	6.57	3.23	-50.8
Profits	0.58	0.27	-52.8
Share	0.58	0.27	-53.4

Miller Puts U.S. Growth At 3.75%

Says Outlook for '79 Could Be 2.5 to 3%

FRANKFURT, Dec. 12 (AP-DJ) — William Miller, U.S. Federal Reserve Board chairman, said today that with the planned slowdown in the economy, the U.S. growth rate for 1979 will be about 3.75 percent instead of the original growth target of 4.75 percent.

He added that with continued monetary and fiscal discipline, the outlook for 1979 is for real growth of 2.5 to 3 percent. He said unemployment may increase only moderately in 1979 with the slower growth in the labor force while inflation will begin to decline on the order of one percent.

He was addressing members of the Atlantic Bridge, a nonprofit organization working toward better understanding between West Germany and the United States.

Mr. Miller also said the slower rate of U.S. growth, along with higher growth rates in Germany and elsewhere will cut the U.S. current account deficit to under \$10 billion in 1979 from \$16-\$18 billion this year.

He said the federal government financial plan for fiscal 1979, which began on Oct. 1, would shrink the projected federal deficit by \$22 billion. As a result, the federal deficit will fall to about \$38 billion in the financial year 1979 from \$49 billion in financial 1978.

"The stage is now set for a balanced federal budget as early as fiscal year 1981, but in any case by fiscal year 1982," he added. He said the application of increased fiscal restraint has the further goal of reducing the role of government in the U.S. economy. That means federal government expenditures will steadily decrease to 20 percent of the gross national product from the present 22 percent, he said. He added that this will release \$60 to \$70 billion to the private sector.

Central Banks Help to Push Dollar Higher

LONDON, Dec. 12 (AP-DJ) — Heavy central bank intervention today pushed the dollar higher against major currencies.

The dollar started trading in the morning at sharply lower levels than yesterday's in a continuation of a downturn that began late last week. Dealers said that pressure on the dollar has for some time been linked to turmoil in Iran and uncertainty about the outcome of this week's OPEC meeting in Abu Dhabi, where oil prices for the coming year are due to be set.

However, central banks once again demonstrated that they are prepared to intervene on a large scale to keep the dollar stable, dealers said. This helped to push the dollar up to 1.9060 Deutsche mark from 1.9025 and to 1.6963 Swiss francs from 1.6910. Although the dollar closed in Tokyo at 194.85 yen, it finished in London at 194.45, up from 194.10 late Monday.

Elsewhere, sterling eased to \$1.9715 from \$1.9765 while the dollar rose to 4.3755 Swiss francs from 4.3695. The lira weakened substantially after the Italian government announced that Italy would join the European Monetary System (EMS) by Jan. 1. In the early morning, the dollar had traded near \$40.50 lire. However, it moved up to \$40.25 in the late afternoon after the EMS announcement.

The Canadian dollar, meanwhile, edged higher to \$4.80 U.S. cents, from \$4.79.

In another development, the Bundesbank began to place 2.5 to 3 billion DM worth of three- and four-year U.S. treasury notes in the domestic German market.

Mexico to Sell Oil to France

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 12 (UPI) — Mexico will sell 10,000 barrels of oil daily to France in 1980, French Industry Minister Andre Girard has announced. Mr. Girard made the announcement after signing a trade protocol with Mexican officials that specifies that the petroleum sales will be at prices competitive with those of the world market.

A letter of intent accompanying the agreement to allow for the purchase of French technology by Mexico was signed by Petroleos Mexicanos (PEMEX), Compania Francesa de Petroleo and the Banco de Comercio Exterior de Francia, the French minister said.

Oil to France

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

2d Shell Well Comes Up Dry

Shell Oil says its second exploratory well has come up dry in the much-publicized Baltimore Canyon, offshore Delaware. It was the fifth dry hole to be confirmed for the Atlantic exploration effort that has drawn considerable attention on Wall Street and in overseas money markets. Shell says the well, on Outer Continental Shelf Block 273, about 87 miles east of Cape Henlopen, Del., reached the target depth of 17,500 feet Dec. 7 but did not encounter any hydrocarbon accumulations. Shell says the well, which cost \$12.8 million to drill, was being plugged and abandoned.

Manufacturers Hanover Expanding

Manufacturers Hanover Corp. says it agreed on terms to purchase three British companies that are active in the installment-buying and leasing of automobiles. The three concerns, TKM Credit Corp., TKM Leasing Ltd. and TKM Factors Ltd., would be purchased from Tozer Kemley and Millbourn Ltd. and merged into Manufacturers Hanover's British installment buying subsidiary, Ocean Acceptances (London) Ltd., "as soon as practicable." Details of the agreement have not been disclosed. Manufacturers Hanover says it is making the acquisitions "to expand its involvement in the British retail installment-credit market."

Mitsubishi in Sales Accord

Mitsubishi Corp. says it will handle sales of potassium chloride, to be produced at a plant in Jordan. A spokesman says the sales will start soon after the plant is completed in 1982 by a consortium of Jordan and other Arab countries. He says Mitsubishi will handle about 600,000 tons of potassium chloride a year. The plant, to be near the Dead Sea, is to have annual production capacity of 1.2 million tons.

Chrysler Shutting Down 3 Plants

Chrysler Corp. says it is shutting down three of its North American car and truck assembly plants for two weeks next month to trim inventories, idling 15,700 hourly workers. The No. 3 automaker also said that when one of those three plants, its Hamtramck, Mich., facility, resumes production, nearly 1,300 employees will be furloughed indefinitely due to assembly line adjustments. In addition to the Hamtramck plant, the shutdowns will affect Chrysler assembly facilities in Newark, Del., and St. Louis.

Opening a Window on the West

China Trade Missions Flock to Japan

By Henry Scott-Stokes

TOKYO, Dec. 12 (NYT) — China is bombarding Japan with economic, industrial and goodwill missions in the wake of a historic Sino-Japanese treaty of peace and friendship ratified in October. Japanese officials said yesterday.

Chinese engineers are visiting steel mills to bring themselves up to date on new technology here. Chinese officials are studying Japan's industrial and patent laws in Tokyo, and members of a Chinese women's goodwill mission dropped into a pizza beauty shop at the weekend to have their hair set in permanent waves.

Japan is China's window on the West in its way. And the Chinese appear eager to learn the "secret" of the economic boom which has given this country the world's most efficient heavy industries and a trillion-dollar economy that is already half as large as that of the United States.

One important mission that is typically in the news is a group of 11 Chinese officials who are studying international law at the Patent Agency in Tokyo, reportedly with a view to introducing a patent law in China that would protect foreign companies selling technology to China or investing in the newly opening economy.

Japanese government sources said that China intends to join the "Paris convention," an international body of 88 member countries that protects patents and knowhow and was created late in the 19th century. The Chinese are studying Japanese observance of the Paris convention.

China has industrial missions here studying the art of brewing at Kirin Beer and other firms, and has groups looking into Japanese shipping, electronics, shipbuilding, non-ferrous metals and steel mills. This month the Chinese also sent missions to research shipbuilding, the silk industry and oyster growing.

A steel delegation, led by Chen Yoch, managing director of the Anshan steel mill, is traveling round Japan visiting "most of the major steel mills in this country" with a view to expanding Chinese steel production, recently estimated at just under 20 million tons in 1978.

Kawasaki Steel Corp. said the Chinese were especially interested in its "Q-R" revolving oxygen converters. These convert pig iron into steel by a basic oxygen process "with quick refining, quiet blowing and good quality" that Kawasaki claims to have perfected to the highest level in the world.

Japanese steel companies revealed that they hope to take the lion's share of the work of boosting Chinese steel production to 60 million tons a year by 1985, with Nippon Steel Corp. and Kawasaki taking the lead in competition with West Germany and other European nations.

China has also approached Japanese oil companies and industrial plant makers for help in building heavy oil-cracking plants, starting with small plants with 20,000 barrels a day capacity. A Petroleum Association of Japan spokesman said that the problem about China's crude is that it contains

lots of wax and produces more heavy oil than other heavy crude. Japanese refiners resist importing this crude and making large investment in cracking plants, and China may have to do the job itself to supply Japan with oil products such as gasoline, kerosene and naphtha.

The JGC Corp., a maker of oil industry plant, commented that "setting up such plants in China makes more sense, given the low price of land there, low wages and other lower costs as compared with Japan."

Japan is extending CD privileges to foreign banks.

TOKYO, Dec. 12 (AP-DJ) — Foreign banks will be allowed by Japanese financial authorities to issue yen-based certificates of deposits at the same time the privilege is given to all domestic banks.

However, under the proposed rules, the benefits of the new funding method will be rather limited, at the outset, bankers here say.

An advisory group of the finance ministry is recommending that at the start the maturity of such issues would be kept to a range of three to six months, compared with terms of one year or longer for floating-rate CDs in international markets. Authorization to extend maturities to a year is not expected until a later date.

The long-awaited opening of Tokyo's CD market thus cannot offer a quick source of long-term yen funds that foreign banks need to match their lendings of equivalent length in the Japanese currency.

"We would welcome the reform but as it appears right now the impact on foreign banks won't be overwhelming," commented a Tokyo-based U.S. banker.

Authorities appear to favor short maturities as a handy compromise in the face of complaints by other Japanese financial institutions that long-term CDs will compete in the market with such established funding vehicles as debentures, discount notes and trust accounts.

For now, the new market offers Japanese commercial banks and foreign banks another source of short-term funds similar to the market for discounted commercial paper.

IADB to Increase Capital Resources
WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (AP-DJ) — The U.S. and other countries reached an agreement late yesterday to increase the capital resources of the 41-nation Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) by \$9.75 billion in the four years starting Jan. 1.

An IADB spokesman said details of the agreement would be announced later. The bank, which approves loans for economic development projects in Latin and South American countries, currently has about \$18 billion in total resources for such credits. The capital increases and a proposed expansion of the bank's fund for special operations, will be subject to approval by the various member countries.

Triggers Some Selling

Big Board Prices Decline On Bearish Rate Forecast

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 (Reuters) — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange finished broadly lower in light trading today as a bearish forecast about interest rates and inflation triggered some afternoon selling.

Salomon Brothers partner Henry Kaufman predicted 1979 interest rates, as measured by the prime rate and long term taxable bond yields, should exceed record levels of 1974-1975 with the prime rate rising to, or above 13 percent from the current 11 1/2 percent.

The Dow Jones industrial average lost 2.68 points to 814.97 and declines led advances 916 to 512. Volume rose to about 22 million shares from yesterday's 21 million.

Active United Technologies lost 1/4 to 38 1/2. It filed suit seeking a ruling that threats by the New York State attorney general's office to use antitrust laws to block its planned takeover of Carrier Corp. are unconstitutional. Carrier eased 1/2 to 23 1/2.

Curtiss-Wright slipped 1/4 to 13 1/2. A federal court set Jan. 29 for a case election of Kenneth Coper directors but said Curtiss could not use the proxies it held in the

previous election. Kenecott tacked on 1/4 to 22 1/2. General Motors again led the active list but was unchanged at 56 1/2. Ford, which said it will raise 1979 model car prices 0.5 percent and truck prices 0.7 percent, added 1/4 to 42.

Active National Airlines was a big gainer, rising 5 1/4 to 37 1/2. Eastman, which offered \$51 a share against Pan Am's \$41 for National, lost 1/4 to 9 1/2. Pan Am fell 1/4 to seven.

Among the actives, Eastman Kodak slipped 1/4 to 60 1/2 and Boeing 1 1/4 to 71.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange also fell in slow trading, with the market-value index off 0.34 point to 150.76.

In Chicago, wheat was mixed, corn irregularly lower, oats lower and soybeans substantially higher at the close on the Board of Trade.

Wheat was up 6 to off 24 cents; corn off 1 to 3 1/4; oats off 1 1/2 to 2; and soybeans up 4 1/4 to 6 1/4 cents.

Wheat, closing lower in all but March futures, was under pressure of foreign competition and a bearish supply-demand report.

U.S. Budget Office Sees Drop in Output of Goods

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (NYT) — The Congressional Budget Office is projecting a decline in the nation's output of goods and services for the final two quarters of next year. This would meet the formal definition of a recession.

If the congressional analysis prove correct — and in the past their record has been good — the administration will be unlikely to meet its budget target. This target is a deficit of less than \$30 billion in the budget for the fiscal year 1980. The president will submit the budget Jan. 22.

The projections are being prepared by congressional budget writers when the lawmakers reconvene Jan. 15. The forecast is in sharp contrast to official predictions of the Carter administration, which expects continued growth next year, albeit at a somewhat slower pace than this year.

Under the four-year-old Budget Reform Act, which gives Congress more control over federal spending and revenues, the assumptions of the congressional analysts are about as important in shaping final budget figures as those of the administration's own economists.

The study made by the Congressional Budget Office is still in a preliminary stage. Congressional officials say, however, that it differs most sharply from the administration's in its gloomier assessment of what high interest rates will do to housing.

The congressional analysis, which corresponds with many forecasts made in the private sector, sees high interest rates hampering not only housing but also other consumer sectors such as automobiles. Furthermore, it says, there will be no stimulus from business plant and equipment spending, which the administration has been counting on to take up the slack when consumer spending subsides.

Over the last two years, the Congressional Budget Office's projections have proved to be more accurate than those of the administration. One congressional staff member said: "The administration has to put an optimistic bias on its forecasts because it is political. We can afford to be more objective."

As for this year's performance, the Budget Office predicted economic growth in the range of 3 1/2 percent to 4 1/2 percent at a time when the administration was still talking about being on the "3 percent track." The latest figures show that growth for all 1978 will be about 3 1/2 percent.

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*Including Energy Budgeting

مكتبة المجلد

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1978 CONDENSED STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES	
Condensed Statement of Assets	
Cash resources	\$ 4,881,000
Government and other securities	3,970,700
Loans including mortgages	21,336,100
Bank premises	218,400
Customers' liability under acceptances, guarantees and letters of credit	1,497,300
Other assets	186,300

1978 CONDENSED ANNUAL STATEMENT

Condensed Statement of Assets and Liabilities as at October 31			Condensed Statement of Revenue and Expenses for the year ended October 31		
Assets	1978	1977	Revenue	1978	1977
Cash resources	\$ 4,881,000,704	\$ 3,869,825,733	Income from loans	\$ 2,160,532,945	\$ 1,670,851,191
Government and other securities	3,970,788,522	2,964,064,193	Income from securities	254,875,639	191,486,632
Loans including mortgages	21,336,138,541	17,122,112,026	Other operating revenue	173,423,276	146,760,991
Bank premises	218,452,200	181,123,949	Total revenue	2,588,831,860	2,008,098,814
Customers' liability under acceptances, guarantees and letters of credit	1,497,376,916	996,620,955	Expenses		
Other assets	186,379,336	41,647,834	Interest on deposits and bank debentures	1,578,057,773	1,159,747,902
	<u>32,090,136,219</u>	<u>25,175,394,680</u>	Salaries, pension contributions and other staff benefits	399,918,644	359,963,897
			Property expenses, including depreciation	127,008,661	113,009,933
Liabilities			Other operating expenses, including provision of \$60,383,933 (\$44,176,300 in 1977) for losses on loans based on five-year average loss experience	191,531,072	159,653,382
Deposits	29,034,940,713	23,025,331,485	Total expenses	2,296,516,150	1,792,375,114
Acceptances, guarantees and letters of credit	1,497,376,916	996,620,955	Balance of revenue	282,315,710	215,723,700
Other liabilities	150,426,495	86,440,219	Provision for income taxes relating thereto	98,800,000	93,700,000
Debentures	282,789,500	203,870,000	Balance of revenue after provision for income taxes	\$ 193,515,710	\$ 122,023,700
Accumulated appropriations for losses	256,931,687	197,286,228			
Capital, retained account and undivided profits	867,670,908	665,845,803			
	<u>32,090,136,219</u>	<u>\$ 25,175,394,680</u>			

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and Chief General Manager*

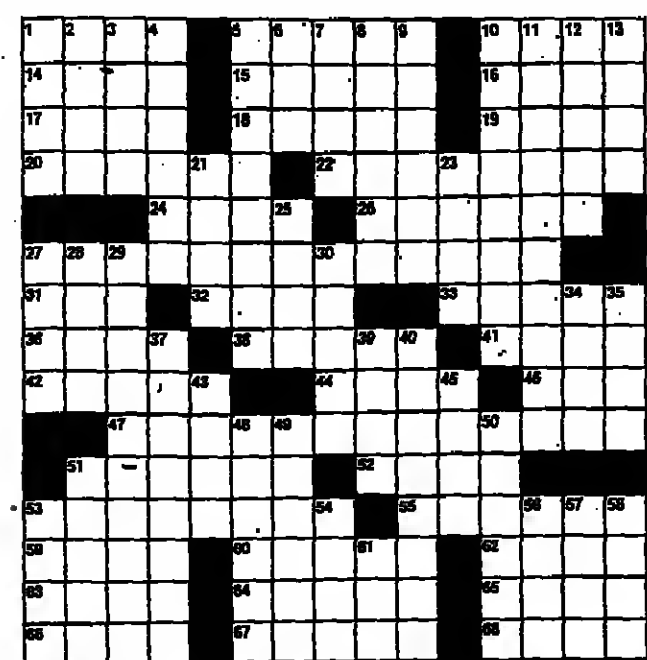


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CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Malesko



- ACROSS**
- Give a leg up
 - He spied with Joshua
 - Fountain quaff
 - Golden spread
 - Zinc
 - Where to cook a pizza
 - Three-handed card game
 - Done in rich brown
 - Leningrad's river
 - Lessee
 - TV space
 - Acrobatic
 - Kay Thompson's heroine
 - Last of the Bill of Rights
 - Chilled cartoon character's comment
 - Exec's note
 - First British settlement in India
 - Chester
 - Arthur
 - Scout and Sutherland
 - Apiece
 - Type of type
 - Dram or gram
 - Suffix with Jersey
 - Symbol of taxpayers' revolt
 - Emulated a Smith
- DOWN**
- Persons non grata in a 1925 song
 - Blackstrap or treacle
 - State on the stand
 - Got off a horse
 - Galsworthy novel
 - "Mighty"
 - Chinese: Comb.
 - Related on Mom's side
 - Malefic
 - Markham hero
 - Talked gibberish
 - Place for a chapeau
 - 1 Boniface
 - 2 Sommer from Berlin
 - 3 Built like
 - 4 Dead Sea
 - 5 Garbed for a bal masqué
 - 6 Tool for a lumberjack
 - 7 "The Touch of Your" 1936
 - 8 Make redactions
 - 9 Tranquilize
 - 10 Persist
 - 11 One result of all work and no play
 - 12 Sight on the Mississippi
 - 13 Biblical giant
 - 14 Eastern linguistics expert
 - 15 Homophone for rose
 - 16 "Apostle of the Franks"
 - 17 Letter-shaped girder
 - 18 Base of a column
 - 19 Tumbler's springboard
 - 20 Word on the back of a dollar
 - 21 Playbill heading
 - 22 Bears
 - 23 Important role in "Our Town"
 - 24 West Indian shrub
 - 25 Placed
 - 26 Jan. 1 drinks
 - 27 Knight vs. knight
 - 28 Amoy
 - 29 "Grecian Urn": Keats
 - 30 Market for a commodity
 - 31 King-size book
 - 32 Make flirtatious advances
 - 33 Eastern European
 - 34 Roof edge
 - 35 Blackout, e.g.
 - 36 Raconteur's specialty
 - 37 Midi season

WEATHER

	C	F	Overcast		C	F	Overcast
ALBANY	17	33	Cloudy	MADRID	14	57	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	10	50	Fair	MALAGA	17	63	Cloudy
ANKARA	10	50	Fair	MILAN	14	57	Cloudy
ATHENS	15	59	Partly	MOSCOW	-14	5	Fair
BELGRADE	11	52	Fair	MUNICH	12	54	Cloudy
BELIN	11	52	Fair	NEW YORK	12	54	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	11	52	Fair	OSLO	-12	9	Snow
BUDAPEST	11	52	Fair	PARIS	12	54	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	11	52	Fair	PRAGUE	12	54	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	11	52	Fair	ROME	12	54	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	11	52	Fair	SOFIA	12	54	Cloudy
DUBLIN	11	52	Fair	STOCKHOLM	12	54	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	11	52	Fair	TIRAN	12	54	Cloudy
FLORENCE	11	52	Fair	TEL AVIV	12	54	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	11	52	Fair	TOKYO	12	54	Cloudy
GENEVA	11	52	Fair	TURIN	12	54	Cloudy
HELSINKI	11	52	Fair	VIENNA	12	54	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	11	52	Fair	WASHINGTON	12	54	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	11	52	Fair	ZURICH	12	54	Cloudy
LISBON	11	52	Fair				
LONDON	11	52	Fair				
LOS ANGELES	11	52	Fair				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; Los Angeles of 2000 GMT; all others of 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

December 12, 1978

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose prices are based on bank prices. The following symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the day: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.		Other Funds	
BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. LTD.		(w) Alexander Fund	\$4.91
(d) Bond Fund	\$F 72.70	(w) Treasurer Int. Fd. (AEIF)	\$7.24
(d) Cash Fund	\$F 72.70	(w) American Fund	\$7.24
(d) Stock Fund	\$F 72.70	(w) Bond Fund	\$7.24
BANQUE PARISIENNE D'ETAT		(w) Bond Fund	\$7.24
(d) Cash Fund	\$F 72.70	(w) Bond Fund	\$7.24
(d) Cash Fund	\$F 72.70	(w) Bond Fund	\$7.24
BRITANNIA TRUST AMT. CO. LTD.		(w) Bond Fund	\$7.24
(d) Cash Fund	\$F 72.70	(w) Bond Fund	\$7.24
(d) Cash Fund	\$F 72.70	(w) Bond Fund	\$7.24
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL		(w) Bond Fund	\$7.24
(d) Cash Fund	\$F 72.70	(w) Bond Fund	\$7.24
(d) Cash Fund	\$F 72.70	(w) Bond Fund	\$7.24
CREDIT SUISSE		(w) Bond Fund	\$7.24
(d) Cash Fund	\$F 72.70	(w) Bond Fund	\$7.24
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DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT		(w) Bond Fund	\$7.24
(d) Cash Fund	\$F 72.70	(w) Bond Fund	\$7.24
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FIDELITY FUND INC.		(w) Bond Fund	\$7.24
(d) Cash Fund	\$F 72.70	(w) Bond Fund	\$7.24
(d) Cash Fund	\$F 72.70	(w) Bond Fund	\$7.24
G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD.		(w) Bond Fund	\$7.24
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JARDINE FLEMING		(w) Bond Fund	\$7.24
(d) Cash Fund	\$F 72.70	(w) Bond Fund	\$7.24
(d) Cash Fund	\$F 72.70	(w) Bond Fund	\$7.24
LOYD BANK INT. FUND		(w) Bond Fund	\$7.24
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ROYAL BANK OF CANADA		(w) Bond Fund	\$7.24
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(d) Cash Fund	\$F 72.70	(w) Bond Fund	\$7.24
SWISS BANK CORP.		(w) Bond Fund	\$7.24
(d) Cash Fund	\$F 72.70	(w) Bond Fund	\$7.24
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UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND		(w) Bond Fund	\$7.24
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UNION INVESTMENT FRANKFURT		(w) Bond Fund	\$7.24
(d) Cash Fund	\$F 72.70	(w) Bond Fund	\$7.24
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PEANUTS

B.C.

BLONDIE

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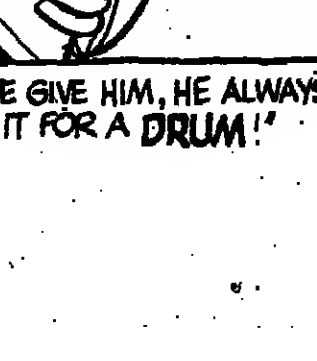
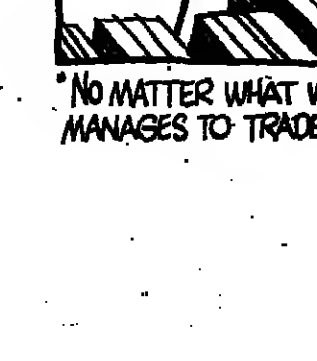
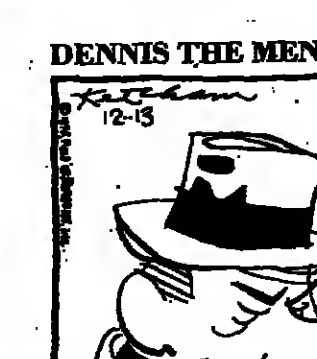
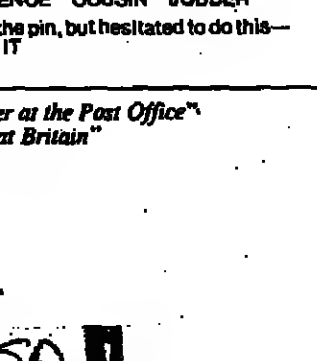
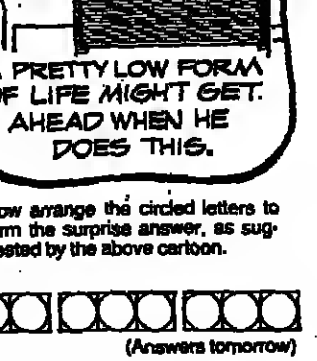
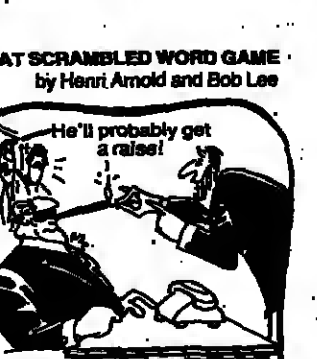
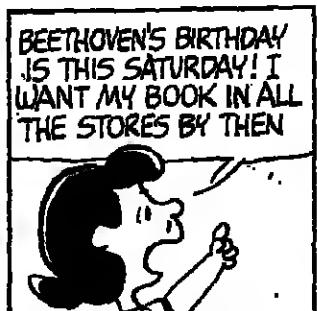
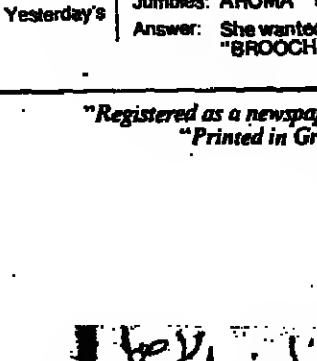
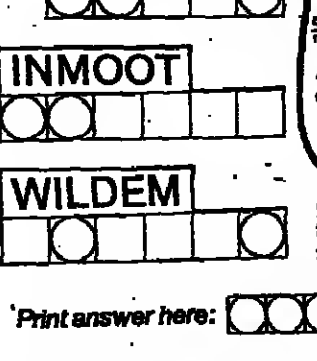
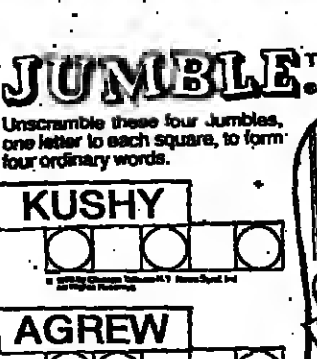
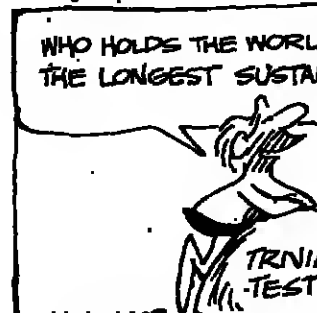
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BOOKS

BLINDNESS

By Henry Green. Viking. 207 pp. \$8.95.

LOVING, LIVING, PARTY GOING

By Henry Green. With an introduction by John Updike. Penguin paperback. 528 pages. \$4.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

BEFORE "Upstairs, Downstairs" appeared on television, very few people seemed to be interested in a novel about a group of English servants looking after a wealthy English woman and her daughter-in-law in an Irish castle during World War II. Yet, "Loving, Living, Party Going" by the late Henry Green is one of the best novels I have ever read. Here are a few scenes from it.

Edith, a young housemaid, surprises Mrs. Jack, the daughter-in-law, in bed one morning with Captain Davenport. Mrs. Jack's husband is a neighbor who has overstepped. Although she is profoundly shocked, Edith is also extremely possessive about the incident, telling it over and over to the other servants, proudly reiterating that it was she who came on them and weeping bitterly when Raunce the butler attempts to minimize the incident. Edith feels her witnessing them to be a precious experience, a revelation, as if she could know passion only vicariously and was forever condemned to look on in admiration and terror at impulses above her station.

Raunce is looking at a map fixed over the fireplace in the library. The map is provided with a pointer geared to a weather vane on the roof. As Raunce studies the map with an eye to overcharging his employers for a new spring, the pointer is fixed on Clancarty, Davenport's home. The map is a medieval one, and places are designated by pictures. Once a home of kings, Clancarty is represented by "two nude figures reclining in gold crowns." While Raunce ponders, Mrs. Jack enters to find the pointer on the nude couple. "What is it?" she asks furiously. "The thing seems to have got stuck," Raunce says innocently. "I'm sure the wind is not in that quarter." While it is immensely complex, this situational pun is as natural as the movements of the wind that caused it.

Old Nanny Swift, with her eyes closed, sits in the garden telling a story to Mrs. Jack's small girls. It is a rambling anthropomorphic tale of doves and their gentle ways. The children, meanwhile, are watching real doves overhead in a cage. They are fighting, copulating, sneezing the cote with their droppings and occasionally pushing their young off the ledge to smash on the ground.

Edith and Kate, another housemaid, are dusting the unused grand hall. No one is about, and they pull back the curtains, put a record on the phonograph, and whirl around in each other's arms, amid the heavy furniture in its dust covers and the intermittent rays of the sinking sun.

Republished After 20 Years
"Loving, Living" and "Party Going" have been republished together in a single paperback volume after being out of print here for more than 20 years. I cannot think of a better way to spend \$5. "Blindness" was Green's first novel, completed when he was 21. You may or may not like it, just as you may wish to pass over "Loving," which followed "Blindness" by a few years.

"Party Going" is an evening in

the life of several young people who belong to what used to be known as the upper class. They are going to France together for a holiday, when they are trapped in a train station, on their way to a Channel, by fog. Mrs. Jack, a young man who is paying for a trip, is one of the most magnificent vague and monosyllabic characters in English fiction. He soon as if he has never made up his mind in his life but has used his mind instead to cover all contingencies. While the fog, which is like a changing social climate of England, holds them prisoner, the novel of Mrs. Jack's party jockey for position in a reflective competition of values. Mrs. Fellowes, a middle-aged gentlewoman who has come to her niece off, is distracted by finding a dead pigeon in the stair. The dead pigeon, like the doves, the sort of metaphor Green delighted in, England is a dead pigeon. The upper class is a dead pigeon. We are all dead pigeons in a fog. Common men and women have never been shown to be so uncommon as they are in Green's now. He may have had the finest oratorical speech of any novelist in English. And this may be because he was hard of hearing. Instead of hearing his characters, as so writers do, he imagined what they would say if they were true themselves. That's what I find wonderful about his books: though most of his characters are ordinary people, they are true to their ordinariness, and amounts almost to a conditor grace.

Anatole Broyard is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

Best Sellers

The New York Times
This list is based on reports from more than 100 bookstores throughout the United States. Books on list are not necessarily consecutive.

Rank	Title	Author
1	WAR AND REMEMBRANCE	by Herman Wouk
2	CHEAP	by James A. Michener
3	THE FAR PAVILIONS	by Howard Fast
4	SECOND GENERATION	by Howard Fast
5	THE RIVER	by E. V. Rieu
6	ILLUSTRATIONS	by Richard B. Sewall
7	THE EMPTY CUP	by John D. MacDonald
8	THE PHILADELPHIA	by J. R. R. Tolkien
9	THE SILMARILLION	by J. R. R. Tolkien
10	THE NEEDLE	by J. R. R. Tolkien
11	THE RABBIT	by J. R. R. Tolkien
12	THE RABBIT	by J. R. R. Tolkien
13	THE RABBIT	by J. R. R. Tolkien
14	THE RABBIT	by J. R. R. Tolkien
15	THE RABBIT	by J. R. R. Tolkien
16	THE RABBIT	by J. R. R. Tolkien
17	THE RABBIT	by J. R. R. Tolkien
18	THE RABBIT	by J. R. R. Tolkien
19	THE RABBIT	by J. R. R. Tolkien
20	THE RABBIT	by J. R. R. Tolkien

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Had he been playing with a weak partner, North would no doubt have brushed aside an opening bid of three hearts and jumped to seven diamonds or seven spades on the diagrammed deal. But playing with an expert, there seemed no need to run the slight risk that one of the two grand slams would fail. If South held a few cards in spades and a singleton or void diamond, or vice-versa, the extra trumps could be significant. A bad break in the side suit could perhaps be neutralized by a ruff, but a bad break in trumps would be fatal.

So North decided to force his partner to choose between spades and diamonds. He made a cue-bid of four hearts, and repeated the exercise by bidding six hearts when his partner jumped to six clubs.

However, North's plan to bid a grand slam in one of his suits ran into an unforeseeable roadblock. His pass on the next round might seem extraordinary, but in fact it was automatic.

The diagram does not show the full story. After the cue-bid of six hearts, South inadvertently bid six diamonds, which was insufficient. He could have bid seven diamonds without penalty, but he was not

confident about making 13 tricks with worthless doubletons in partner's suits. He tried six trumps and North was left barred from the auction.

The fact that both suits normally and that South was a consolation to North for loss of a simple vulnerable game.

NORTH
♠AKQJ43
♥—
♦AKQJ875
♣—

WEST (D)
♠KJ9843
♥—
♦—
♣—

EAST
♠—
♥KQJ87
♦—
♣—

SOUTH
♠—
♥—
♦—
♣—

North and South were vulnerable.

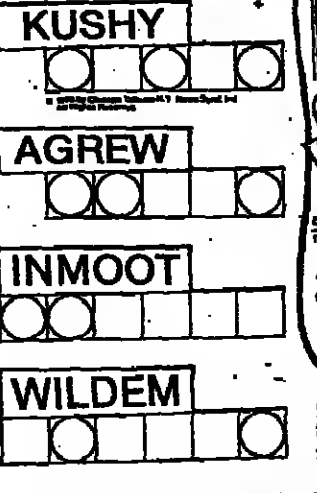
The bidding:
West North East South
1♥ 4♥ 1♠ 6♥
Pass 6♥ Pass 6♦
Pass 6♦ Pass 6♦
Pass 6♦ Pass 6♦

West led the heart king.

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee



Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

KUSHY
AGREW
INMOOT
WILDEM

Print answer here: _____
(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: AROMA HENCE COUSIN JOBBER
Answer: She wanted the pin, but hesitated to do this—"BROOCH" it

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

DENNIS THE MENACE

12-13



"NO MATTER WHAT WE GIVE HIM, HE ALWAYS MANAGES TO TRADE IT FOR A DRUM!"



"NO MATTER WHAT WE GIVE HIM, HE ALWAYS MANAGES TO TRADE IT FOR A DRUM!"

Maria Epple Hurt

Wenzel Is First In Giant Slalom

ANCAVALLO, Italy, Dec. 12 (UPI) — Hanni Wenzel of Liechtenstein, the defending World Cup giant slalom champion, won the men's giant slalom in this Italian town today for her first triumph of the new season.

Wenzel, 24, clocked an aggregate time of 1:23.55 and 1:20.25 down the 1,500-meter track, flagged with 46 turns.

Wenzel, who placed second in 2:44.14 in the first run and in 1:20.18 in the second, Irene Epple, fifth in 1:24.48 after the first heat, skied the fastest second run in 1:20.04 to move up two places in the overall standings.

Becky Dorsey was the top American, fifth in 2:44.97. Another American, Abbi Fisher, was barred from starting the second heat because of a late start in the first run.

Fisher, 21, who finished 11th in the first run, nearly broke into tears after being told of the disqualification. She started the first run a minute late after being slow in entering the gate.

More Races Cancelled

PARIS, Dec. 12 (UPI) — The Europa Cup women's ski races scheduled Friday and Saturday at La Plagne, France, have been postponed because of lack of snow.

Officials said they hoped to announce by Thursday whether the races can be rescheduled for Les Contamines, France, next Monday and Tuesday.

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John Keck, a National Football League umpire, got too close to the action in the Bengals-Rams game and was decked by the ball carrier, Pete Johnson of Cincinnati. Keck was not hurt.

Bengals Upset Rams, 20-19

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 12 (AP) — Chris Blair's 42-yard field goal with three minutes left in the game gave the Cincinnati Bengals a 20-19 National Football League upset victory over the playoff-bound Los Angeles Rams here last night.

Blair's field goal was his second in the second half after the Rams led, 16-14, at the intermission but could score only one touchdown against the Bengals' tough defense all evening.

Cincinnati's victory was only its third against 12 defeats.

The Rams, already winners of the National Football Conference West title and 11-3 going into the game, jumped into a 13-0 lead in the first quarter. Frank Corral kicked a field goal of 37 and 23 yards and Terry Nelson scored on a 14-yard end-around play.

The Bengals came back with two touchdowns in the second quarter on a 46-yard pass play from Ken Anderson to Isaac Caris and a 2-yard run by Pete Johnson.

Corral kicked a 29-yard field goal to give the Rams a 16-14 lead

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

East
W L T Pct. PF PA
New England 10 5 0 .692 308 243
Pittsburgh 10 5 0 .692 308 243
Buffalo 10 5 0 .692 308 243
Cleveland 10 5 0 .692 308 243
Indianapolis 10 5 0 .692 308 243
Oakland 10 5 0 .692 308 243
San Diego 10 5 0 .692 308 243
Seattle 10 5 0 .692 308 243
Tampa Bay 10 5 0 .692 308 243
Washington 10 5 0 .692 308 243

Central
W L T Pct. PF PA
Dallas 12 3 0 .800 308 243
Houston 12 3 0 .800 308 243
Minnesota 12 3 0 .800 308 243
New Orleans 12 3 0 .800 308 243
Philadelphia 12 3 0 .800 308 243
St. Louis 12 3 0 .800 308 243
Tennessee 12 3 0 .800 308 243
Vikings 12 3 0 .800 308 243
Winnipeg 12 3 0 .800 308 243
Wrestling 12 3 0 .800 308 243

West
W L T Pct. PF PA
Denver 10 5 0 .692 308 243
Kansas City 10 5 0 .692 308 243
Los Angeles 10 5 0 .692 308 243
San Francisco 10 5 0 .692 308 243
Seattle 10 5 0 .692 308 243
Tampa Bay 10 5 0 .692 308 243
Washington 10 5 0 .692 308 243
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Transactions

DETROIT PISTONS—Wounded Ricky Green, second round draft pick, will be out for several weeks.

NEW YORK RANGERS—Recalled Greg Polis, 19-year-old defenseman from New Haven of the American Hockey League.

NEW YORK COSMOS—Recalled Francisco Marinho, 26, a Brazilian defender.

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